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East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-010 *15 January 1991*

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Japan

Foreign Minister Begins U.S. Visit

Meets Baker

OW1501031091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0206 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Washington, Jan. 14 KYODO—Japan is studying providing new financial aid in the Persian Gulf crisis as the situation there continues to deteriorate, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama told U.S. Secretary of State James Baker on Monday.

"Japan will continue to study an additional assistance" to the multinational coalition arrayed against Iraq, a senior Japanese official said Nakayama told Baker.

The meeting was followed by a signing ceremony for a Japan-U.S. host nation support (HNS) agreement under which Japan will pay about half of the total cost of stationing U.S. troops in Japan by the end of fiscal 1995, up from the current level of 40 percent.

The special agreement calls for Japan to shoulder, over five years starting April 1 this year, all payments for the Japanese labor and utilities costs presently met by U.S. Forces in Japan.

The State Department said the HNS pact "not only will contribute to the effective management of Japan-U.S. security arrangements, it also should be seen as a step of great significance for the overall relationship between the two countries."

Baker, fresh from a weeklong trip to Europe and the Middle East, told Nakayama that the coalition leaders were equally determined to have Iraq comply with the U.N. Security Council resolutions, officials said.

After the meeting, the two foreign ministers issued a joint press statement reaffirming that "they desire a peaceful resolution to the Gulf crisis, but that the only way to achieve such an outcome is for Iraq to comply promptly and completely with the UN resolutions."

The statement said the ministers also agreed to seek an early meeting of the newly upgraded Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee on Defense and Related Issues.

Japanese officials said Nakayama will meet UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York on Tuesday morning before returning home.

Nakayama and Baker showed concern over the Soviet military crackdown in Lithuania and expressed regret at the impending resignation of Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official said.

He said Baker also expressed disappointment at the failure of a concluding ministerial talks on the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks in Brussels last month. Baker told Nakayama that he underscored the importance of the round in talks with European leaders during his trip there, the Japanese official said.

Nakayama promised Japan's active participation in the Uruguay round.

The full text of the joint press statement is as follows:

Japanese Foreign Minister Nakayama met in Washington with U.S. Secretary of State Baker on January 14, 1991. They agreed that the United States and Japan share a responsibility to promote peace and prosperity among nations and to respond to violations of international law. They pledged to continue their efforts in support of the United Nations resolutions to turn back Iraq's aggression against Kuwait. They reaffirmed that they desire a peaceful resolution to the Gulf crisis, but that the only way to achieve such an outcome is for Iraq to comply promptly and completely with the U.N. resolutions.

Secretary Baker expressed appreciation for Japan's political support and financial and other commitments to the multinational effort in the Gulf, which to date exceed 4 billion dollars. This includes financial assistance and in-kind provision of equipment and transportation services for countries in the multinational defense force; special economic assistance to the frontline countries; and significant financial support for the refugee effort. Foreign Minister Nakayama told Secretary Baker that Japan would continue to consider additional steps it could take as the situation in the Gulf evolves. Secretary Baker welcomed Japan's announcement today that it would fully fund UNDRO's call for 38 million dollars to finance immediate start-up needs for new eventualities in the refugee area.

The ministers agreed that the treaty of mutual cooperation and security remains the foundation of the U.S.-Japan relationship and that it has long served, and has long been welcomed throughout the region, as a guarantor of peace and stability and will continue to fulfill that role in the post-cold war period. Secretary Baker expressed appreciation for Japan's strong commitment to maintain and enhance the U.S.-Japan security relationship through the new special agreement signed today, that increases support for American forces in Japan. The ministers agreed to seek an early meeting of the security consultative committee to review a broad range of security and related issues.

The ministers discussed recent Soviet actions in the Baltic states, including the violence against innocent people, which both ministers found deeply disturbing.

Both ministers underscored the importance of continuing the good cooperation on economic issues demonstrated in the past year. They agreed that smooth and effective follow up in the structural impediments initiative is central to our bilateral economic relationship and also beneficial to the rest of the world. They emphasized the critical need for all participants to redouble their

efforts to lead the round to a successful conclusion, and expressed their determination to work together, actively and positively, in all areas toward the goal.

The secretary welcomed Japan's decision to create a fund, with an endowment of 50 billion yen, to further the U.S.-Japan global partnership and promote increased dialogue and interchange between the peoples of our two countries.

Meets President Bush

OW1501035091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0240 GMT 15 Jan 91

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, Jan. 14 KYODO—President George Bush pledged Monday the United States and coalition partners will end Iraq's occupation of Kuwait, calling the Iraqi action "intolerable."

Bush made the pledge in a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, Japanese officials said.

A high-ranking Japanese official said after attending the White House session between Bush and Nakayama, "I took the President's remark to mean that the U.S. is ready to go to war."

Officials said Nakayama told Bush that Japan will give "full support" for the U.S.-led coalition if hostilities break out in the Persian Gulf.

Bush opened the meeting with Nakayama in his White House office by hailing Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's trip to South Korea.

He told Nakayama that he hopes to proceed with his plan to visit Japan this year "as soon as circumstances permit," White House Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater said.

Fitzwater said Bush emphasized to Nakayama that "the coalition must remain steadfast and implement the UN resolutions."

"The President strongly urged Japan to provide the maximum cooperation possible in the Gulf," the presidential spokesman said.

The senior Japanese official quoted Bush as conveying the strong U.S. determination to "put an end" to the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait.

In related action, Bush signed a resolution which authorizes him to use U.S. military forces to facilitate an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait.

"This resolution provides unmistakable support for the international community's determination that Iraq's ongoing aggression against, and occupation of, Kuwait shall not stand," Bush said in a statement.

With the UN deadline for Iraq to leave Kuwait barely a day away, military action appears to be the sole option now that UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's eleventh-hour mission to Baghdad has ended in failure.

Nakayama told Bush that Japan will pay for the full cost of 38 million dollars in refugee rescue efforts in case of a Gulf war, according to the senior Japanese official.

Additionally, the official said, Nakayama promised Japan's close cooperation with international aid agencies in refugee affairs.

The new Japanese financial pledge came amid complaints from some U.S. legislators and officials that Japan is not paying its fair share of the costs of the Gulf crisis.

Japan has pledged 2 billion dollars for the U.S.-led multinational forces and another 2 billion dollars to alleviate the adverse effects of the crisis on the frontline states such as Egypt, Turkey, and Jordan, but the pledge has not yet been paid.

Nakayama later was briefed on U.S. Gulf policies by Secretary of State James Baker, who just returned from a whirlwind mission to Europe and the Middle East, including a six-and-a-half-hour meeting with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz in Geneva on January 9.

Bush seized the opportunity of his meeting with Nakayama to seek Japanese cooperation in the success of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks, a Japanese official told reporters.

Bush specifically mentioned agriculture as an area where Japanese cooperation is being sought by the United States, the official said.

Nakayama responded, "Japan is prepared to actively participate in the negotiations for the sake of the round's success."

Commenting on Japan's refusal so far to negotiate the opening of its rice market, U.S. Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter said after a seminar Monday morning, "Japan has a great deal at stake in the Uruguay round."

Urging Japan not to "sit on the sidelines and just wait for events to take their course," Yeutter said, "It seems to me that it's a ready-made opportunity for Japan to exercise some leadership."

He said he expects the 12-nation European Community to present an acceptable farm reform proposal within the next few weeks to ensure the success of the Uruguay round by March 1.

Japanese officials said Baker, Trade Representative Carla Hills, and Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady also called on Japan to negotiate the opening of its agricultural market in separate meetings with Nakayama.

In a message to the Japanese people through KYODO NEWS SERVICE and other news organizations, Baker

sought "Japan's leadership and active support" in the Uruguay round and the Gulf crisis.

David Mulford, undersecretary of the treasury for international affairs, attending the Nakayama-Brady meeting, expressed concern at the Japanese delay in releasing half of the 2 billion dollars in aid to the frontline states of Egypt, Turkey, and Jordan.

Brady will attend a meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors from the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized economies in New York on January 20-21.

Japanese and other officials said the G-7 talks will address the Gulf crisis, aid to the Soviet Union, the Third World debt crisis, and foreign exchange and interest rates.

During the White House meeting with Bush, Nakayama mentioned Kaifu's trip to Seoul, saying the summit was "very substantive."

Bush said during the photo session that Kaifu told him that the prime minister "felt pleased with safeguarding" regarding nuclear inspection in North Korea.

Nakayama told Bush that Japan will consult closely with the United States and South Korea as it starts talks with Pyongyang on normalizing diplomatic relations, Japanese officials told reporters.

Remarks on Gulf Situation

OW1501051291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0436 GMT 15 Jan 91

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[text] Washington, Jan. 14 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said on Monday night there is "about a 90 percent" chance of war in the Persian Gulf.

Nakayama made the prediction after talks with President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker.

"I would say about 90 percent," Nakayama told reporters when asked about the chances of a Gulf war. He added that the crisis atmosphere in Washington was "far worse than I had anticipated" in Tokyo.

Nakayama also hinted that the Japanese Government may be forced to issue special bonds to cover expenses if the crisis is prolonged.

The Japanese foreign minister will meet UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York on Tuesday before leaving for home.

The White House said after the meeting between Bush and Nakayama that "the foreign minister noted that Japan, as an ally and good friend, would fully support the U.S. as the crisis continues to unfold."

Presidential spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said in a statement that Nakayama also "reaffirmed Japan's commitment to the UN Security Council resolutions calling for the complete, immediate, and unconditional withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait."

Nakayama earlier said after meeting Bush, Baker, Trade Representative Carla Hills, and Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady that the Gulf crisis now "depends on if Saddam Husayn will withdraw (from Kuwait)."

"I got no indications (from the U.S. officials) that things are moving toward a resolution," Nakayama said.

Fitzwater said Bush "strongly urged Japan to provide the maximum cooperation possible in the Gulf."

Japanese officials said Nakayama told Bush and his top advisers that Japan is considering offering an additional financial contribution to the U.S.-led multinational forces and the frontline states of Turkey, Egypt, and Jordan.

"Foreign Minister Nakayama told Secretary Baker that Japan would continue to consider additional steps it could take as the situation in the Gulf evolves," the two ministers said in their joint statement after the meeting.

'Major' Agricultural Policy Shift

OW1501055991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0404 GMT 15 Jan 91

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, Jan. 14 KYODO—In a major policy shift, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said Monday Japan is prepared to actively negotiate the opening of its agricultural market.

Nakayama told U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills the Japanese Government will negotiate three key elements of global farm reform, domestic support, border measures, and export subsidies.

A senior Japanese official said Nakayama told Hills that Japan will officially express its readiness to negotiate the issues at a high-level meeting of the four-year Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks in Geneva starting Tuesday.

Japan's decision to negotiate the opening of its markets in rice and other agricultural product is expected to put pressure on the 12 nations European Community (EC) and South Korea, which has so far resisted openings of some farm product markets.

Nakayama told Hills of the shift in Japan's negotiating position on agriculture after separate talks with President George Bush and Secretary of State Baker. The U.S. leaders also pressed Japan to be forthcoming in the agricultural sector.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady also sought Japanese cooperation, and raised the global trade issue in a separate meeting with Nakayama, officials said.

Bush and his key cabinet members told Nakayama in those meetings that the world cannot allow the Uruguay round to fail.

Japan's refusal so far to negotiate the opening of its rice market has also increased tensions with the United States, partly because of Japanese failure to send troops to the Persian Gulf.

Officials said during his meeting with Hills, Nakayama refused to accept a compromise farm proposal as the basis for negotiations, saying, "it's not clear."

Japan, the EC, and South Korea rejected the proposal, presented by Swedish Agriculture Minister Mats Hellstrom, at the Brussels meeting.

The Hellstrom "nonpaper" provides for a minimum access of at least 3 percent to overseas markets in widely traded commodities such as rice.

Hills repeated the U.S. argument in her talks with Nakayama that the Hellstrom proposal should be the basis for negotiations on farm reform under the Uruguay round, officials told reporters.

Nakayama, in rejecting the Hellstrom paper, said it did not address Japanese concern about food security and production adjustment programs and did not take into account the nation's agricultural market-opening measures since 1986.

Hills told Nakayama that the United States wants Japan to reduce tariffs on such products as processed agricultural products and leather goods, a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official said.

He said Nakayama spurned Hill's suggestion for the so-called "zero zero" option or mutual tariff eliminations by major industrialized countries covering fishery and forestry products.

Hills said she does not anticipate an extension of the fast track authority beyond the March 1 deadline "unless there is substantial progress" in the Uruguay round talks, according to Japanese officials.

Under the authority, the U.S. Congress is required to vote on a Uruguay round agreement without amendments.

On the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII), Hills said her trade office is interested in seeing Japan strengthen its antimonopoly law and increasing surcharges on monopolistic practices.

Nakayama simply replied that an advisory body recently came up with a proposal for a surcharge of 6 percent of sales, up from the current percent. Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Linn Williams said in a recent interview that the 6 percent surcharge is too low.

At the Treasury, David Mulford, undersecretary for international affairs, told Nakayama that the United States is seeking progress in talks on Keiretsu or business groupings and land-use policies in Japan.

In response to a request from Nakayama for the full implementation of the U.S. budget deficit agreement with Congress, Treasury Secretary Brady said President Bush paid a high political price by agreeing to tax hikes, officials said.

Temporary U.S. Aviation 'Breakthrough' Reached

OW1501114291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 15 KYODO—Japan and the United States on Tuesday reached a temporary breakthrough on a long-delayed reciprocal deal covering flights linking Japan with Chicago and Los Angeles, Transport Ministry officials said.

The two nations agreed to extend permits for their airlines to operate flights, mainly cargo ones, until March 2, the officials said.

At their working-level civil aviation talks on Monday, they failed to break an impasse over limited access to new Tokyo International Airport in Narita for U.S. airlines, raising concern over further bilateral friction.

But on Tuesday, the United States abruptly softened its stance on the planned opening of cargo flights to Chicago by Japan Airlines (JAL) and Nippon Cargo Airlines (NCA), and came up with a plan to allow them to operate until March 2, the officials said.

The Japanese accepted the proposal and decided to permit a United Airlines (UAL) passenger service between the Narita Airport and Chicago until the same date, they said.

Under the latest accord, JAL and NCA will operate five cargo flights a week between Narita and two U.S. cities—Chicago and Los Angeles. United Parcel Service (UPS) and Delta Air Lines (DAL), both of the United States, will offer five and six cargo flights a week, respectively. DAL is to inaugurate the service on February 7.

Aviation officials from both countries will meet on February 14 to decide on flights between the two countries after March 3, the officials said.

In late 1989, Japan and the United States agreed to expand passenger and cargo air routes between the two nations. United Parcel Service planned to fly into Narita from last October, but later suspended the plan, saying Japan's Transport Ministry allotted it inconvenient departure times.

The UPS decision prompted American Airlines and DAL to suspend similar plans. The two companies have begun to seek peak time slots at Narita for their services due in February.

But the Transport Ministry turned down the requests on the grounds capacity at the airport was tight, prompting the U.S. authorities to reject cargo flights to Chicago by the two Japanese airlines.

Kaifu, Officials Discuss Response to Gulf War

OW1501111991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 15 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu huddled with other senior government officials Tuesday to discuss how to respond in the event of war in the Persian Gulf, government officials said.

The talks came hours before the United Nations deadline for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait or face war with the U.S.-led multinational forces.

Kaifu and the officials discussed the dispatch of aircraft or ships to evacuate Japanese residents in the Gulf region in the event of war.

They also discussed whether to send a medical team to the region, government sources said.

Kaifu called in Vice Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama to the prime minister's official residence in the morning to receive a briefing on developments in the region.

Later, he consulted with Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto, his deputies Tadamori Oshima and Nobuo Ishihara, and Makoto Watanabe, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau.

In the afternoon, officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Transport, Health and Welfare, Education, International Trade and Industry, and Finance briefed the prime minister about preparations in the event of war, the officials said.

Relief Team To Aid Refugees If War Breaks Out

OW1501115891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 15 KYODO—Japan will send a relief team to the Persian Gulf region to help refugees fleeing Iraq and Iraqi-occupied Kuwait if war breaks out between Iraqi and U.S.-led multinational forces, Foreign Ministry sources said Tuesday.

The team will provide medical services and transportation for the refugees as part of Japan's contribution to international efforts to drive Iraqi troops out of Kuwait.

Japan cannot dispatch military personnel to join the multinational forces because of constitutional constraints.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto announced Monday that Japan will make an emergency contribution of 38 million dollars to help the refugees in response to an appeal by the office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator.

This is in addition to 22 million dollars Japan provided last year to the disaster relief office and other international organizations.

Some 400,000 refugees are expected to flow into Turkey, Jordan, Syria, Iran, and other countries in the event of war.

Economic Weakening Seen With Protracted Gulf War

OW1501031291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1500 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 14 KYODO—A protracted war in the Persian Gulf would deal a substantial blow to the Japanese economy, already weakening under the weight of rising interest rates and slumping financial markets, a private think tank said Monday.

Fuji Research Institute Co., a research arm of Fuji Bank Ltd., calculated in a report that if a Middle East war is prolonged, the Japanese economy would only grow at an annual rate of 2.6 percent after adjusting inflation in fiscal 1991, starting next April.

The economy would otherwise grow 3.3 percent, according to its earlier estimate.

"The report covers only the direct effect of the possible war. If its aftermath is taken into account, the impact on the economy will be even more dire," an institute official said.

The forecast said a protracted war would boost crude prices to 40 dollars per barrel, pushing up wholesale and consumer prices by 5.5 percent and 2.6 percent in the fiscal 1991.

In its initial estimate in December, the institute put oil prices at 25 dollars per barrel, while expecting wholesale and consumer prices to rise 0.8 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively.

If the Gulf crisis is resolved peacefully, the institute forecast that the economy will expand 3.5 percent, 0.2 percentage point higher than its initial projection.

MITI Plans Oil Supply Task Force If Gulf War

OW1401130491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 14 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will set up a special task force to secure a stable supply of crude oil if a war breaks out in the Persian Gulf, MITI officials said Monday.

Hideaki Kumano, director general of the minister's secretariat, told a press conference that if the cabinet decides to establish a ministerial-level emergency task force to cope with the problems concerning a likely oil crisis in case of a war, MITI will establish its own task force headed by the minister, Eiichi Nakao.

The task force and other government ministries will be assigned the task of monitoring prices of the products that directly affect people's lives, another MITI official said.

MITI plans to prevent a possible tightening of the supply-demand balance on the oil market by withdrawing from the nation's oil reserves as agreed in the energy emergency response contingency plan adopted last week at a meeting of the Paris-based International Energy Agency (IEA).

But MITI officials are generally confident there will be no major oil crisis at least for the time being.

Japan's current oil reserves, equivalent to 142 days of supply, are more than double the amount at the time of the first oil crisis in 1973.

"We aren't going to have any serious shortfall in oil supply for the moment even if the worst thing happens," a MITI official said.

If the war continues for long, MITI will take a series of measures based on laws for such occasions, including restrictions on oil consumption by industry, and controls on petroleum supply at gas stations and shortening their business hours.

The IEA contingency plan aims at supplying 2.5 million barrels of oil per day through a combination of stock drawing, demand restraint, and other measures.

MITI will immediately lower the required level for the reserves in the private sector when the IEA decides to carry out the plan.

The share of each country in the 2.5 million barrel-a-day supply has not been made clear.

But, if Japan is required to provide 20 percent of the total, it can do so for over three years, MITI officials said.

Joint USSR Businessmen's Meeting Set for 30 Jan

OW1201012991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0041 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 12 KYODO—Japanese and Soviet businessmen will meet in Tokyo for three days from January 30 to discuss the beleaguered Soviet economy, investment, and economic cooperation, a Japanese organizer announced Friday.

The Japan-Soviet Business Cooperation Committee, consisting of major Japanese companies trading with the Soviet Union, said some 120 Soviet delegates, including Kremlin officials, the Russian Federation, and Soviet Far East provinces, will attend the meeting, the 13th of its kind.

The scale of the Soviet delegation is roughly twice as large as that of previous missions, an indication of the strong Soviet desire to lay the groundwork for President Mikhail Gorbachev's visit, due this spring.

The Soviet delegation will be headed by Vladislav I. Malkevich, president of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, committee officials said.

The meeting will focus on 11 themes, including trade, development of natural resources on the continental shelf off the Soviet Far East island of Sakhalin, and Soviet forest resources, they said.

But some Japanese businessmen said it is doubtful that the get- together will bring concrete results as the Soviet central government and republics remain at odds over ownership of resources.

The issue could divide the Soviet delegation, they said, pitting officials from the Kremlin against those from republics and provinces.

"I'm doubtful whether they will come as a united team. I can't predict any results until the meeting begins," one businessman said.

USSR To Unveil Military, Aerospace Technology

OW1101225491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 11 KYODO—The Soviet Union will hold a seminar for three days starting March 12 in Tokyo to unveil its military and aerospace technology for the first time in Japan, the Japan-Soviet Business Cooperation Committee said Friday.

The Soviet Union expects to increase foreign currency reserves by selling some of its advanced technology to Japanese companies, according to the committee.

The seminar will cover expertise in the fields of arms, aerospace, biotechnology, and electronics industries, all of which are state-owned in the Soviet Union.

The military and aerospace technology are attractive products to Japanese firms, trading company officials said.

The Soviet Union has held similar seminars in Germany and Italy, the committee said.

Bank Urges Economic, Technological Aid to USSR

OW1501084691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0802 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 15 KYODO—Japan and Western nations need to extend economic and technological assistance to help the Soviet Union and East European

nations transform their centrally controlled economies into market-oriented ones, a Bank of Japan (BOJ) report said Tuesday.

The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe will be able to shorten the transition period if such assistance is given smoothly, said the report, titled "Review and Outlook for the World Economy."

In 1989-90, rapid progress was made in political reforms in those nations, the report said. This was followed by a series of economic reforms, such as the approval of private ownership, in 1990.

In reality, however, the economies of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are deteriorating. This is seen in an economic slowdown, accelerated inflation, and greater current account deficits, the BOJ report said.

As reasons for the lackluster performance by East European economies, the central bank cited distorted pricing mechanisms, a mixture of old and new economic systems in production and distribution, and little progress in supply side reform.

For the current year, the BOJ report warned that the shift of price-setting mechanism to Western standards will help to exacerbate the external trade imbalances of East European nations, which rely heavily on the Soviet Union for crude oil supply. Product prices have so far been low in Eastern Europe relative to those of the West, it noted.

It also forecast that growing nationalist sentiment in the Soviet Union will lead to intensified dissatisfaction with the sluggish economy among Soviet citizens.

To acquire funds from abroad, the report said, it is "essential" the Soviet Union and East European nations introduce Western know- how for the improvement of socioeconomic infrastructure, corporate management, finance and accounting.

North Korea

North-South Sports Talks Open in Panmunjom

SK1501012991 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0110 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Report by Yu Taek-hwan from Panmunjom]

[Text] According to an agreement during the North-South soccer games for reunification, the second round of North-South sports talks to discuss the matter of fielding single teams and attending the 41st world table tennis championships, the 25th Olympic Games, the third winter Asian Games, and other major international sports events are being held in the area of the South side of Panmunjom.

Numerous North, South, and foreign reporters have come to the talks site to cover the process of the talks.

The talks are attended by a five-man delegation led by Kim Hyong-chin, vice chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, from our side and by a five-man delegation led by Chang Chung-sik, vice chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee, from the South side.

The talks continue.

North's Position on Joint Team

SK1501052291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Panmunjom January 15 (KCNA)—Our side clarified the following stand in the keynote speech at the second North-South sports talks for the formation of single teams for the 41st world table tennis championships and other major international games, now going on in the South side's portion of Panmunjom:

Firstly, the agenda of the talks shall be "formation of single teams for the 41st world table tennis championships, the 25th Olympic Games, the third winter Asian Games and other major international games" which is in accord with the points of agreement between the two sides.

Secondly, a joint promotion organization should be quickly formed to participate as a unified team in the 41st world table-tennis championships at hand and players be selected within one or two months.

In this regard, our side presented a draft "agreement on the formation of a unified team of the North and the South and its participation in the 41st world table-tennis championships".

The agreement accepts almost untouched the proposal made by the South side at the first talks as regards the name of the team, the flag, the song, the selection of players, training, the composition of the team, the joint promotion organization for the formation of a unified team and all other points.

Thirdly, there is no change in the stand of the North side toward the regularization of soccer matches for reunification, but this question must be discussed after consulting and solving the urgent question of forming a unified team in the spirit of the agreement between the two sides.

Fourthly, an agreement should be reached on the content of a letter informing the International Table Tennis Federation and the organising committee of the 41st world table tennis championships of the participation of a unified team.

Our side strongly urged the South side to refrain from unnecessary argument, bearing in mind the mission and importance of the matter for history and fellow countrymen and to reach an agreement on the formation of a unified team and on the content of a letter notifying its participation by extending the talks two or three days, if necessary.

Further on Joint Sports Teams

SK1501111391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Panmunjom January 15 (KCNA)—The second North-South sports talks for the formation of unified teams for the 41st world table tennis championships and other major international games took place in the South side's portion of Panmunjom today.

In its keynote speech our side expressed regret over the fact that the South side, contrary to the nation's ardent desire for reunification, created difficulties in the talks at the first round by trying to revise the agenda against the points of agreement between the sides and delayed the date of the second talks.

Follows the main points of the stand clarified by our side:

Firstly, the agenda of the talks shall be "formation of single teams for the 41st world table tennis championships, the 25th Olympic Games, the third winter Asian Games and other major international games" which is in accord with the points of agreement between the two sides.

Secondly, a joint promotion organization should be quickly formed to participate as a unified team in the 41st world table tennis championships at hand and players be selected within one or two months.

In this regard, our side presented a draft "agreement on the formation of a unified team of the North and the South and its participation in the 41st world table tennis championships". The agreement accepts almost untouched the proposal made by the South side in the first talks as regards the name of the team, the flag, the song, the selection of players, training, the composition of the team, the joint promotion organization for the formation of a unified team and all other points.

Thirdly, there is no change in the stand of the North side toward the regularization of soccer matches for reunification, but this question must be discussed after consulting and solving the urgent question of forming a unified team in the spirit of the agreement between the two sides.

Fourthly, an agreement should be reached on the content of a letter informing the International Table Tennis Federation and the organising committee of the 41st world table tennis championships of the participation of a unified team.

The head of our delegation strongly urged the South side to refrain from unnecessary argument, bearing in mind the mission and importance of the matter for history and fellow countrymen and to reach an agreement on the formation of a unified team and on the content of a letter notifying its participation by extending the talks two or three days, if necessary.

Speaking first at the talks, the South side withdrew the proposal it had brought forward at the first round of talks and proposed to discuss preferentially the question of forming unified teams for the 41st world table tennis championships and the sixth world junior football championships and then debate on the questions of regularizing North-South reunification soccer games and of forming unified teams for other major international games.

The talks discussed first the question of forming a unified team for the 41st world table tennis championships.

The sides reached an agreement on the name of the team, the flag, the song, the expenses, personal safety and other questions specified in the draft agreement.

On the question of selecting players our side argued that it should be done through consultation because the abilities of the players of the North and South are knowm to both sides, but the South side insisted on having matches for the selection.

And no agreement was reached on the appointment of the head of the team.

The follow-up talks will be held in our side's portion of Panmunjom on Jan. 30.

North Salvagers To Recover Sunken Boat in South

SK1501040991 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Telephone message from Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the DPRK Fisheries Committee, to An Ung-mo, ROK home affairs minister, on 15 January—read by announcer]

[Text] To An Ung-mo, ROK home affairs minister:

I received your notice dated 10 January 1991 and other relevant information on the fact that our fishing boat No. 9818 "(?Uian)" ran aground in the sea off the Tokchok Island, Ongjin County, Kyonggi Province.

I express thanks to your side for having made efforts to save our side's stranded boat and for having sent us details on the boat's stranding.

Having examined your notice and information, we consider it possible to salvage the boat, which is said to be sunken now.

In notifying you that our side's personnel will directly survey the spot, salvage, and bring the boat back when it becomes warm and the sea conditions improve, I hope your side will preserve the boat well.

Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the DPRK Fisheries Committee, on 15 January 1991

Medical Personnel in Gulf 'Pretext' to Troops

SK1501023191 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 12 Dec 91

[Text] According to a radio report from Seoul, the No Tae-u puppet clique, which has decided and officially announced to send a military medical group to the Persian Gulf region, revealed its attempt to send even combat troops there. According to the radio report, on 12 January the puppet national defense minister raved that he may consider sending combat troops if the situation in the Gulf region worsens.

As is known, the Pak Chong-hui fascist regime, the previous puppet regime, sent combat troops of the puppet army to the battle site of the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against Vietnam in the sixties with the sending of a medical group as a prelude. Following his predecessor's treacherous act, puppet No Tae-u, too, is going to offer cannon fodder to the war of aggression the U.S. imperialists are attempting to trigger in the Middle East under the pretext of the situation in the Persian Gulf region. Such treacherous acts by the No Tae-u puppet clique have aroused a strong indignation among the broad segments of the South Korean people.

Commenting on the national defense minister's remarks, the spokesman of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] condemned the No Tae-u regime, saying that such remarks uttered by the national defense minister are the act of destroying the authorities' promise toward the people that they will not send combat troops to the Persian Gulf region. He said that the PPD is taking a serious view of the national defense minister's remarks.

The South Korean people will never tolerate the No Tae-u puppet clique's act to use our fellow countrymen as the cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists' new war of aggression and will respond to it through a resolute struggle.

Daily Denounces 'Anti-Libyan' Act by U.S.

SK1501044991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Pyongyang January 15 (KCNA)—U.S. President Bush recently took a measure to extend economic sanctions against Libya for the fifth time.

NODONG SINMUN today brands this as an attempt to deflect Libya from the road of anti-imperialist independence through economic blockade and another manifestation of the arrogance and aggressive nature of the U. S. imperialists.

The news analyst says:

This is a flagrant encroachment on the sovereignty of Libya and a vicious challenge to the Arab nation.

The U.S. authorities claim that they took this measure because Libya "threatens the security and interests" of the United States, pursuing a "terrorist policy."

This is a shameless act like a thief crying "stop thief."

It is the United States, not Libya, that is engaged in terrorism.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists took the measure of extending the economic sanctions against Libya and force anti-Libyan terrorist activities upon the Libyans who have been whisked away clearly shows how tenaciously they resort to the anti-Libyan campaign.

The U.S. imperialists' economic blockade against Libya is part of their moves of aggression and intervention against independent countries. It is a mistake of the United States to try to bring Libya to its knees and dominate and control the Arab area.

Libya issued a statement recently bitterly denouncing the U.S. measure of extending the economic sanctions against Libya and affirming that it would defend its cause.

This shows the resolution of the Libyan people to defend the national independence and sovereignty and continue to advance along the road of independence.

The United States must stop the anti-Libyan campaign.

Kim Il-song Receives Message From Yasir 'Arafat

SK1501043891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Pyongyang January 15 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a solidarity message on January 8 from Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

He in the message reiterated the principled and unquestioned support and encouragement to the new proposal for national reunification advanced by President Kim Il-song in his new year address for this year.

This wise reunification proposal mirrors the true desire of you President Kim Il-song to achieve the reunification of the country peacefully, and it proves the justice and feasibility of the policies advanced by you who are wisely leading with your brilliant wisdom and rich experience the struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification, progress and prosperity, he emphasized.

Expressing deep thanks and high respects to President Kim Il- song who extends as ever firm support and solidarity to the just liberation struggle and valiant popular uprising of the Palestinian people, he wished President Kim Il-song great success in his work for realising the national desire of the Korean people.

U.S. Soldiers' 'Atrocities' in South Decried

SK1301102391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 13 Jan 91

[Text] Pyongyang January 13 (KCNA)—A soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression Army present in South Korea on January 8 attempted to rape an eight year old girl, threatening her with a weapon, and another GI tried to kidnap a ten year old girl.

NODONG SINMUN today condemns this as an unpardonable brutality touching off bitter national indignation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, wolves in human skin.

The news analyst says:

U.S. imperialist aggression army soldiers have ceaselessly committed such shuddering atrocities against the South Korean people as firing civilians to death, driving their trucks over them to death, raping and killing women as they pleased. In the first half of last year alone, 770 soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces committed such brutalities against South Korean people. This was double that in the corresponding period of the previous year.

No Tae-u is keeping the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, legally defending their crimes and outrages and even paying the expenses for their maintenance.

The South Korean people can neither live in peace nor maintain their existence, to say nothing of independence, democracy and reunification so long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the No Tae-u ruling quarters, their henchmen, are left intact.

Radio Cites Soviet Communique on Lithuania

SK1501030791 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] The press center of the Soviet Defense Ministry issued a communique on the aggravation of the Lithuanian situation.

According to TASS, the situation in Lithuania in the Soviet Union has been aggravated for several days. TASS reported that the Lithuanian authorities lost control over the situation and that a curfew is enforce in the entire area of this Soviet Socialist Republic, including Vilnius and Kaunas.

The units of the airborne troops of the Soviet Armed Forces and the units of the Internal Security Forces of the Soviet Internal Ministry seized some facilities in Vilnius, the capital of the republic, and other areas as a step to restore the constitutional order and law-abiding spirit in the territory of Lithuania.

The publishing house of the republic, which is owned by the CPSU, the Lithuanian Defense Ministry building, and the television and radio broadcasting station of the republic were placed under the control of the soldiers.

TASS noted that the Lithuanian National Salvation Committee, which was formed on 11 January, declared that it had seized power. A delegate of the National Salvation Committee leadership, in an interview with a TASS reporter, said that it had repeatedly requested the Lithuanian leadership and the functionaries of the Lithuanian television and radio broadcasting station to suspend anti-Soviet broadcasts and halt acts intentionally aggravating tensions but that they had not taken any steps to do so. The Lithuanian National Salvation Committee said that, as it found its efforts to solve the problems without resorting to arms came to no avail, it requested the Soviet Internal Ministry and the commander of the garrison headquarters of Vilnius to cooperate to establish control over the broadcasting station.

Meanwhile, the press center of the Soviet Defense Ministry on 12 January issued a communique on the Lithuanian situation. The communique noted that some circles were making active attempts to wage antiarmy maneuvers within and outside of the republic in connection with the participation of soldiers in the measures to restore the constitutional order and law-abiding spirit.

The communique continued: It was to restore, essentially, law-observance and justice that the soldiers of the Internal Security Forces of the Internal Ministry and of the Soviet Armed Forces placed some facilities of Vilnius and other cities in their custody. As for tanks and armored machines, they were used with the sole objective of protecting the soldiers in case the extremists and criminals should snipe at and use weapons against the soldiers.

Soviet Envoy Presents Credentials to Yi Chon-ok

SK1401114591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] Pyongyang January 14 (KCNA)—Aleksandr Semenovich Kapto, new Soviet ambassador e.p. to Korea, presented his credentials to Vice-President Yi Chon-ok at the Mansudae Assembly Hall today.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Yi In-kyu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and officials of the Soviet Embassy here.

Yi Chong-ok had a conversation with the ambassador after receiving his credentials.

Central Committee Secretary Leaves for PRC

SK1501112291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Pyongyang January 15 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea, and his party left here today for a visit to China.

They were seen off at the airport by Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Zheng Yi, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

O Chin-u Meets Departing, New PRC Attaches

SK1501110391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Pyongyang January 15 (KCNA)—O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, met and conversed with outgoing military attache of the Chinese Embassy here Wang Dahui and his successor Yin Guangtao today.

Present on the occasion were an official concerned and Chinese Ambassador Zheng Yi.

KCNA Reviews 15 Jan Pyongyang Press

SK1501060291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang January 15 (KCNA)—Dailies here today carry news that Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages of greetings to foreign party and state leaders on the new year 1991.

The great leader President Kim Il-song received congratulatory messages and letters from different countries on the new year, says NODONG SINMUN.

Printed in the press is a message of solidarity to President Kim Il-song sent by Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, supporting the DPRK's new proposal for national reunification.

Economic news of the press includes reports that working people across the country are effecting a new upsurge in all sectors of socialist construction, upholding the party's leadership, and cooperative farms are launching an energetic drive to spread humus soil over dry fields.

NODONG SINMUN carries an article entitled "The Chuche Idea Is Life and Soul of Our Party and Source of Its Militancy."

MINJU CHOSON editorially calls for keeping a steady upsurge in socialist construction by dynamically carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

NODONG SINMUN carries words of foreigners and gists of articles of foreign publications under the headline "Socialist Korea Vigorously Advancing Under the Banner of Three Revolutions".

It is reported in the press that the Soviet ambassador presented his credentials to Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and Premier Yon Hyong-muk sent a message of greetings to Louis Sylvain Goma upon his appointment as prime minister of the Congo.

A NODONG SINMUN article stresses that the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South is a starting point in opening a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification.

The daily comes out with a commentary denouncing the South Korean ruling quarters for attempting to suppress the forces of reunification and democracy with the mobilization of repressive armed forces this year, too, under the pretext of "war against crimes". It runs an article headlined "Splittist Moves To 'Enter the United Nations Seperately' Are Under Fire."

South Korean news of the daily includes reports that newspaper HANGYORE NEWSPAPER carried an article demanding the resignation of the No Tae-u's "regime" and another newspaper and radio criticized the ugly nature of the "Democratic Liberal Party".

Social organisations of Ghana, Cuba and Nepal supported the DPRK's new proposal for national reunification, according to the daily.

It is reported in the press that Jiang Zemin, general secretary, and chairman of the Military Commission, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, stressed during his inspection of Jilin Province that the whole party should strictly implement the spirit of the 7th plenary session of the 13th party central committee, the 45th anniversary of the founding of the republic was celebrated in Albania and the African National Congress of South Africa called upon the international community to continue sanctions against the South African Government.

Cuba has planned to increase the rate of mechanisation in sugar cane harvest this year, says NODONG SINMUN.

It introduces economic briefs from Iran, Egypt, Singapore, Bangladesh and Sao Tome and Principe.

The press centre of the Ministry of Defence of the Soviet Union released an information on the situation in Lithuania which is being aggravated in recent few days, according to the press.

Highlighted in the press is news that broad public circles of the world called for a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis and that the U.S. imperialists and their allies continue to reinforce their forces in the Gulf area.

A commentary of NODONG SINMUN denounces the U.S. decision to extend economic sanctions against Libya.

NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON run articles under the respective titles "Peace on the Korean Peninsula Depends Upon Attitude of the United States" and ""Material Prosperity' of Capitalism Which Aggravates Antagonism Caused by 'the Rich Gets Richer and the Poor Poorer'".

Contract System for Materials Supply Stressed

SK1101043091 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No. 9 Sep 90 pp 53-58

[Article by Pak Yong-kun: "Contract System Is a Superior Method for Materials Supply Suitable for the Principles of Socialist Economic Management"]

[Text] In a socialist society, supply of materials is an important economic organizational work that guides and controls the production means so that they may be managed uniformly on the basis of the entire society, distributed and supplied in a well-planned manner, and reasonably utilized.

Today, when the economy is developing rapidly thus increasing the demand for production means, the effective execution of materials supply work is a task of key significance that should be steadfastly carried out in socialist economic management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the basis of his deep analysis of the nature of the socialist society and the principles of socialist economic management, put forth a policy concerning the introduction of the contract system in material supply and established the material supply system of our own style enabling us to embody it successfully, thereby clearly elucidating the way to correctly solve the material supply problem in conformity with the demand of the developing reality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: According to what we have experienced in guiding the economic work over the last 40 years, nothing is better than the contract system for the supply of materials in conformity with the principles of the socialist economic management system.

Material supply through a contract system means a system where the user enterprise and the supplier enterprise enter into a contract based on the state's specific plans, and supply and receive the materials in the form of commercial transactions.

In a socialist society, how to realize the distribution of the production means is one of the important problems that considerably affects the socialist economic development.

If, in the distribution of production means, we place emphasis only on centrally-controlled planned supply and neglect the use of the commercial transactions, the sense of responsibility and creativity of the enterprises will be paralyzed and a considerable part of the materials will be wasted, thereby adversely affecting the overall economic development. On the other hand, if we put too much emphasis on the utility of material incentive leverage and the independence of the enterprise, commercialize the production means, and allow the state-run enterprises to enter into free sales contracts, it will result in the expansion of the capitalist market economy and could lead to grave consequences of bringing about confusion and disorder in production and distribution. If this happens, we will not only fail to highly exalt the superiority of the socialist economic system, which is based on collectivism, but we will encroach upon it. In a socialist society, the most reasonable method of materials supply is to realize the contract system.

Materials supplied through a contract system is a superior materials supply system suitable for the principles of the socialist economic management system.

The merit of a contract system is, above all, that it makes it possible to successfully realize the fundamental demand of socialist economic management concerning the supply of production means in a uniform and planned manner.

Properly ensuring the state's uniform guidance is one of the important principles of socialist economic management.

The fundamental characteristic of socialist economy is that everything is produced, supplied, and consumed in a planned manner according to the demand of the law of the planned and balanced development of the people's economy. Therefore, in order to properly realize the demand of the law, all the production means should be supplied uniformly to various sectors and units of the people's economy. In a socialist society, material supply should be firmly converted into the state's uniform and planned supply so that we may reasonably organize the distribution of production means and ensure the reasonable balance among various economic sectors and units and among the reproduction links in conformity with the demand of the law of planned and balanced development of the people's economy and develop the socialist economy harmoniously and at a rapid speed.

Therefore, in economic management where the process of the socialist labor is being organized and instructed, its fundamental demand is to supply without fail the production means in a uniform and planned manner.

The fundamental demand of socialist economic management concerning the supply of production means in a uniform and planned manner, can be successfully realized through the contract system.

The basis of materials supply according to the contract system, is concluding contracts between the user enterprise and the supplier enterprise according to the specified plan of the state and then exchanging the production means. The user enterprise and the supplier enterprise cannot deal with the production means in a disorderly way at their own will just because plants and enterprises have concluded contracts and are exchanging materials.

An important characteristic of materials supply through a contract system is that the contract for the materials supply between the plants and enterprises is concluded strictly according to the state's specific plan. Concluding a contract for materials supply is a means to specifically link the supply and production of the materials to the plan on a national level and to stimulate and control the

plants and enterprises to carry out this contract without fail. Therefore, in materials supply according to the contract system, the user enterprise and the supplier enterprise must first of all conclude a materials supply contract according to the specific plan of the state and then assume complete responsibility over its execution. When carrying out materials supply according to the contract, the production, circulation, and consumption of the production means can be carried out in a uniform and planned manner according to the state's unitary plan and can smoothly achieve the demand of the law of the planned and balanced development of the people's economy.

For the contract system to be a superior method in materials supply according to the principle of socialist economic management is importantly related to the fact that the distribution and circulation of the production means can be organized rationally by using the economic relations relative to commodity production and circulation which is in accordance to the transitional character of a socialist society.

A socialist society is a society which has a communistic character and at the same time a transitional character. Therefore, a very important issue that is put forth here is to correctly regulate the form and method of dealings which is to rationally organize the distribution and circulation of the production means that is suitable here. Especially, the form and method of circulation of the production means must be correctly established according to the characteristics of the socialist society which is a transitional society, so that the wasting of socialist labor can be eliminated and by using this more effectively production and construction can be accelerated vigorously.

In a socialist society due to its transitional character, the plants and enterprises are all state owned but in its management it has relative autonomy and the production means assumes a commodity form. Therefore, using commercial form in materials supply work in a socialist society is a principle demand that is being put forth in socialist economic management.

The relative autonomy in managing the plants and enterprises in a socialist society is well expressed from the fact that each plant and enterprise must compensate by themselves the expenses spent in production from the principle of the independent economic accounting system; make both ends meet; and independently and creatively carry out the economic management activities within the framework of the state's plan which is to make regular profits for the state. If the plants and enterprises are to rationally carry out the enterprise management while making both ends meet with relative autonomy, it is important to correctly calculate the amount of labor that is needed in the society to produce products by using the theory of value and to calculate its cost. In the case the production means are circulated, this should not be exchanged free of charge or exchanged at a low price recklessly, but based on strict calculation from the principle of equivalent compensation the production means must be sold and bought. By doing so the revenue and expenditure can be estimated by industrial units and can further improve the enterprise management.

With regard to the transitional character of a socialist society, the materials supply according to the contract system becomes the most rational form and method of circulation in the production means, which is to correctly embody the principle demand of the economic management and to immediately carry out the independent economic accounting system .

In the contract system, the signing of the contract and its fulfillment are to be done in the form of commodity exchange. In this system plants and enterprises, though all are owned by the state, are to exchange among themselves such means of production as raw materials, materials, and production facility, by way of selling and buying. This being the case, in supplying materials based on the contract system plants and enterprises are not only entitled to the right to sign contracts, but also are responsible for the implementation of the contracts.

The more the supply of materials is preplanned and supervised according to the contract system, the greater the responsibility the user enterprises and the supplier enterprises are bound to bear and the more effort they are bound to make to improve the economic management.

So, the materials supply based on the contract system is the basic method of materials supply that must be adhered to in the socialist economic management system.

The reason why the contract system is regarded as a superior way of materials supply corresponding to the principles of the socialist economic management system is because it is capable of giving full play to the creativity of the plants, enterprises.

To give full play to the creativity of the plants and enterprises under the uniform guidance of the state, one of the principles that govern the socialist economic management system, is an important guarantee for improving the methods of materials supply. It also means creatively conducting the economic management system in order to satisfactorily supply materials envisioned in the state plans in time.

Plants and enterprises that form a single organic body of production in the socialist society are different from each other and unique in their nature. The demands of the plants and enterprises for material supplies vary depending on the size and volume of their production, their technological distinctions, the level of their technology and equipment, and whether the elements of production means are guaranteed or not, and even depending on seasons. Accordingly, the source of supplies also varies. Therefore, for the plants and enterprises to secure varied materials necessary for production to

their satisfaction, it is imperative for each plant and enterprise to organize a creative materials supply project under the uniformly orchestrated guidance of the state. Only when this is done can each plant and enterprise scientifically calculate the demands for raw materials and materials, by item, size, ingredient, and season, as well as the conditions for securing them, by locating and maneuvering all the reserves and potential to the fullest extent in accordance with one's particular reality and characteristics, and then see to it that their demands are met.

Supply of materials based on the contract system carries great significance for the plants and enterprises in creatively carrying out the materials supply work.

When it comes to realization of the materials supply based on the contract system, each plant and enterprise are responsible for securing the materials supply and the contracts signed between plants and enterprises and the process of fulfilling those contracts are bound to have direct influence in the production and management activity of the units concerned. The enterprises' management can profit or incur loss from the contracts signed between enterprises for supply and demand of materials depending on how they do it.

So, the more the materials supply is preplanned and supervised according to the contract system, the more actively the plants and enterprises are to strive to sign contracts for supply and demand of materials in time and correctly based on a scientific calculation of all the conditions and the higher degree of responsibility and creativity they will display to implement the contract conditions without fail.

All these facts show that the material supply is indeed a superior way of materials supply corresponding to the socialist economic management system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has long provided a superior way of supplying materials of our own that is capable of successfully conducting the materials supply system based on the contract system by organizing the complex and establishing a new system of materials supply in accordance with the demands of the Taean Work System.

The materials supply system advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a system through which complexes make direct contract according to their plans, and give and receive materials in the form of commercial transactions under the guidance of committees and ministries of the Administration Council and central materials general commercial companies. The complex is a unit which makes a contract with another complex and gives and receives materials. It is a basic supply unit which directly supplies various production means including raw materials, materials, machines, and facilities required by its subordinate plants and enterprises.

The materials supply system in our country, which takes the complex as a contracting unit and a basic unit for supplying materials, is a superior materials supply system which excellently implements the principle of socialist economic management by successfully guaranteeing the planned supply of materials according to the contract system.

The superiority of the materials supply system, which was established in our country according to a contract system, is that it gives full play to the initiative of each unit while strengthening the unified guidance of the state over the supply of materials.

In our country, complexes make contract for the supply of materials based on detailed plans of the state according to the demand for unified and specific planning. Therefore, the contract for the supply of materials specifically reflects the plans of the state according to nationwide demands for and production of materials. Thus, implementing such a contract is very important in realizing the unified and planned guidance of the state.

At the same time, the materials supply system in our country enables committees and ministries of the Administration Council and the central materials general commercial companies to comprehensively understand and guide the process of concluding and implementing a contract so as to carry out the materials supply work in accordance with the party's economic policy and with the demand for overall development of national economy.

Thus, the materials supply system in our country not only successfully guarantees the unified and planned guidance of the state but also gives full play to a sense of responsibility and initiative of plants and enterprises.

The complex in our country is an execution unit which ensures raw materials, materials, and facilities, which are required for production, with full responsibility and with the right to make a contract. By giving full play to the lofty sense of responsibility and initiative, complexes should settle the materials required for production by themselves as much as they can and without relying on the state. For the materials which a complex cannot seek by itself, the complex should make a contract with another complex and thus should ensure such materials. In particular, the complex has the mission of making a contract based on the strict calculation and of implementing conditions of the contract in a responsible banner.

The materials supply system, which is based on the contract system established in our country, gives full play to the sense of responsibility and initiative of enterprises under the unified and planned guidance of the state, and successfully carries out the materials supply work according to the essential demand of the socialist economy.

The superiority of the materials supply system in our country, which is based on the contract system, is that it enables one to effectively attain the planned supply of

materials by reasonably utilizing the economic space in supplying the materials and to more reasonably carry out business management.

The materials supply system in our country demands that the principles specifically applied in supplying materials according to the contract system should be correctly observed. According to this demand, an enterprise should turn over production means to another enterprise upon the receipt of payment for the price which was unilaterally designated by the state based on the principle of equivalent compensation. Therefore, the enterprise should strictly calculate the cost, price, and interest in production and in the circulation of goods. It should specifically calculate the price of materials it receives from or turns over to another enterprise.

The materials supply method, implemented by using value leverage [kachi konggan], enables enterprise to reasonably purchase the materials required for production and to use them in an effective and frugal manner. In particular, this method prevents plants and enterprises from exceeding the materials consumption standard, from purchasing more materials than planned and from keeping unnecessary materials. Besides, this method enables one to abide by financial disciplines by strengthening control by won and to push for circulation of funds.

The materials supply system according to the contract system established in our country is truly a superior materials supply system which smoothly realizes the state's planned guidance in materials supply; highly displays the initiative of the enterprise; and rationalizes the enterprise management by effectively using economic leverage.

Today we are faced with the important task of endlessly improving the materials supply work according to the developing practical demand by further highly displaying the superiority of our country's materials supply system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"What is important in properly establishing the materials supply system is to conclude a materials supply contract between enterprises and to carry this out without fail."

What is most important in highly displaying the superiority of our country's materials supply system, is the fact that the materials supply contract must be concluded properly.

Properly concluding the materials supply contract has an important significance from the fact that the production linkage between the sectors and units of the people's economy is correctly supplied and that there is a need to strengthen the regulations of cooperative production. In the materials supply contract, the supplier enterprise must concretely define the production facilities; raw materials; and the type, size, quality, timing, and channel of materials that are to be transferred to the user enterprise, and must also reveal the content of the contract that the supplying enterprise must carry out. Therefore, the materials supply contract must be properly established based on the specific plan so that the supply by type, size, and quality of raw materials and materials can be made at the proper time. This is to achieve the rational linkage of production and consumption so that conditions to harmoniously develop the overall economy can be provided by furnishing the products properly to the related plants and enterprises.

Based on the already prepared draft of the contract, as soon as the supply companies of the complexes receive the people's economy plan, the supply companies must immediately make a written contract to specifically link the supply and demand and must carry out the work to conclude the contract. It is important to conclude the materials supply contract according to the division of indexed labor. The contract should be concluded within the time specified by the state by the type, size, and quality, for each year, quarter, and month. Especially, the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council and the central materials general commercial companies must actively provide the necessary linkage so that the materials supply contract between the complexes can be concluded at the proper time and must resolve issues that are put forth in the process of concluding the contract with responsibility.

What is also important in highly displaying the superiority of our country's materials supply system is the fact that efforts must be made for the persons concerned to strictly abide by the rules of the contract.

The materials supply contract is divided according to the specific plan and this contract defines the duty of each complex to carry out the cooperative production plan that is linked with all of the society. Therefore, if even one product indicator in some unit is not supplied at the proper time and also does not supply the materials according to the contract basis, this will bring about a negative influence in achieving the people's overall economic plan.

In the committees, ministries, and complexes, contract rules must be established thoroughly so that materials that are needed in production can be supplied only to the units that have concluded a contract and that are in accordance with the contract. By doing so, this is to prevent the giving of materials to the units that have not concluded a contract and to prevent an excessive supply of materials. If this is not carried out well it will bring about an overall difficulty in economic development.

An important guarantee for highly displaying the superiority of the materials supply system according to the contract system is to give priority to the production of the primary and secondary manufactured goods so that production can be stabilized at a high level in all sectors of the people's economy.

The materials supply according to the contract system can be successfully achieved when each plant and enterprise produces and supplies products linked to the contract according to its type, size, and quality. When the products can not be produced as forecasted by the plan and contract, then that contract cannot be carried out. Therefore, stabilizing production at a high level in every sector and unit of the people's economy becomes a fundamental condition in achieving the materials supply according to the contract system.

The basic way to normalize production at a higher level in all sectors and units of the national economy lies in giving priority to the production of first and second processed commodities. The first- and second-processed goods are the ones that have been processed from the basic raw materials so that they can be used as raw materials and materials for the next stage of production. Only when the first- and second-processed goods are given priority can the reprocessing sectors, such as the sectors that process the raw materials and the sectors manufacturing the finished goods by using the first-processed materials, establish mutual production and consumption ties among themselves. Only when this is done will it be possible to establish social production cycle harmoniously, guarantee materials supplies according to contracts, and finally normalize the production at enterprises at higher stage.

In order to realize a satisfactory supply of materials according to the contract system by giving priority to the production of the first- and second-processed goods, it is imperative to concentrate great effort on developing the mining and electric industries and railroad transportation sector. These sectors should try to improve technology boldly, reinforce or strengthen facilities, and decisively increase the production of ore, coal, and electricity by actively introducing advanced production methods, and enhance transportation capability. Particularly important is that functionaries at state economic institutions preplan and supervise the economic organizational work without the slightest hitch by giving priority to supply work for the mining and electric industries and the railroad transportation sector.

At the same time, it is equally important for the sectors producing the first- and second-processed goods to preplan and supervise the work of finding and maneuvering the inner reserves so as to rapidly increase production with available labor, facilities, and materials and to sufficiently guarantee the supplies of raw materials and materials necessary for putting the contract system into practice.

The key to giving full play to the superiority of the materials supply system according to the contract system lies in raising the sense of responsibility and the role of economic functionaries.

Only when economic functionaries raise their sense of responsibility and role can many plants and enterprises across the country conduct a correct distribution of many materials among them according to plans and contracts and provide firm material conditions for normalizing the production at higher level.

In particular, the economic functionaries should concentrate effort on correctly designing plans. Designing correct plans is a precondition for realizing materials supply according to the contract system. Functionaries involved in planning should always go down to the production sites to understand the reality in detail and set an example of discussing and setting up plans with the producing people based on their findings. It is important to set up plans taking into account the capacity of the plants and enterprises and practical possibility. At the same time, plans should be so designed as to make the plants and enterprises concentrate on giving priority to investment in such preceding processes [songhaeng kongjong] of the national economy as the mining industry.

All economic functionaries should enforce stern discipline, carrying out, without fail, whatever tasks assigned to them as part of state planning under any difficult and adverse circumstances, thereby correctly guiding the production and construction. What is important in this regard is for the functionaries to carry out the production plan as scheduled, overcoming all sorts of ordeals and difficulties they come across on their own in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. At the same time, they should put all the production facilities into full operation by making a good job of organizing and commanding the production, and fulfill the national economic plans by the day, month, and quarter, and by schedule by making all the producing people do their work with all their might, and supply the raw materials and materials needed for enforcing the contract system in a timely manner.

Giving full play to the superiority of the materials supply system based on the contract system is an important and responsible task that must be fulfilled to normalize production in every sector and every unit of the national economy at higher levels by improving enterprise management and endlessly develop the socialist economy being carried out according to plans with parity at a high speed.

All the economic functionaries should effect, with a high sense of responsibility, a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by giving full play to the superiority of the materials supply system built on the contract system already in force in our country.

South Korea

Further Government, Media Reaction to Gulf

Middle East Arrivals Watched

SK1401075391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 14 (YONHAP)—South Korean police have put some 20 recent arrivals from the Middle East

under close surveillance in a bid to prevent terrorist attacks on U.S. military personnel and facilities, and beefed up security around U.S. bases in Korea, the National Police Headquarters (NPH) said Monday.

The action was taken after NPH received a report from Taegu police on Saturday that 7-10 unidentified foreigners had asked employees of a bar where a U.S. military base is located in the city, 230 kilometers southeast of Seoul, a spokesman said.

"They did not act strangely, but we are closely watching some 20 foreigners who recently came from pro-Iraq nations as the Gulf crisis worsened," he said.

Airports, harbors and hotels will be closely watched and the police will strengthen patrols in areas frequented by foreigners, such as Itaewon in Seoul, and around U.S. military facilities in close cooperation with the U.S. authorities, he said.

U.S. 'Duty' To Prevent 'Mess'

SK1501031091 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 14 Jan 91 p 3

[Editorial: "Is War Unavoidable at Long Last?—Bush Must Refrain From Pushing the Button of War"]

[Text] Is a catastrophic war unavoidable at long last?

The world's people who temporarily have been jubilant over the end of the cold war are again trembling with fear over a war in the Persian Gulf. We cannot predict how the war will end if it breaks out. On 12 January, both Houses of the U.S. Congress, which had been in a heated debate on war or peace, passed an historic "empowerment resolution" authorizing President Bush to use force against Iraq.

As a result of this "sad decision," unless the situation changes dramatically, the Middle East powder keg will explode only when President Bush pushes the button of war. Foreign news reports have said that the "five-point peace proposal by UN General Secretary de Cuellar, the world's last hope, has also ended in failure because the Iraqi president rejected it, thus disappointing the world. In spite of the U.S. resolution to punish him by using force, President Husayn has repeated his propaganda broadcast that he will wage a decisive war between Islam and Christianity in the occupied Kuwaiti territory.

The UN deadline for Iraq's unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait is just two days away Korean time (1400 on 16 January). We cannot reject the possibility that, if war breaks out, the "punitive war" against Iraq may expand into a full-scale Middle East war because, in view of today's Middle East situation, Israel will automatically get involved. Even though the United States has tried hard to prevent Israel from launching a preemptive strike, Israel will surely get involved in the war because it has said that it will respond to any Iraqi attack with a 100-fold retaliation.

In addition, no one can say confidently that the war will be over in a short period of time, as those in the United States who support war have said. If war is prolonged unfortunately, the world economy will be mired in a supreme mess, thus ruining the economies of Germany and other EC countries, Japan, the ROK, and other Asian countries that heavily depend on Middle East oil.

Instead, the U.S. war industries will boom after a long period of recession, thus invigorating the U.S. economy. The United States has the duty of pledging to its allies in the world that such a catastrophe will not occur.

We note the justification by U.S. hawks that war against Iraq is inevitable for peace in the world. We, too, reject and denounce Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait and its state egotism. However, we do not think that this justification is so convincing as to agree to allowing the Middle East political structure to be destroyed and the world's economic order to be annihilated.

We recall the maxim "even if the world comes to an end tomorrow, I will plant an apple tree." No matter how pessimistic the situation may be, we must not stop making efforts for a peaceful resolution until the last moment. In this context, we earnestly hope that a breakthrough will be achieved in an emergency session of Iraq's National Assembly, which was hastily convened.

295 Evacuees To Return 16 Jan

SK1501034091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 15 (YONHAP)—A jumbo jet carrying 295 South Korean evacuees from Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Jordan is due here early Wednesday morning, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

The government may send another plane to evacuate Koreans in Iraq, ministry spokesman Chong Ui-yong said.

The departure of the special plane would be postponed by three hours to take in 37 workers of Hyundai Construction and Engineering from in Iraq. The plane would return to Seoul Wednesday at 7 A.M.

The 37 tried to enter Jordan Monday but were forced to return to Baghdad at a check point on the Iraqi-Jordanian border where they reached along with 15 employees of Samsung, another Korean construction firm. The 15 from Samsung were to enter Jordan Tuesday after getting necessary papers.

Eight employees of two leading Korean construction firms in Iraq, Hanyang and Jungwoo, were also ordered to reboard an Iraqi jet shortly after it touched down at Amman Airport at 11 A.M. Monday and were told the Jordanian authorities had revoked their visas.

Chong said the eight workers who were turned back at Amman Airport would return to the Jordanian capital on a flight with Korean Ambassador to Iraq Choe Pong-num and three other Korean diplomats at 6 A.M. GMT.

The spokesman said all 88 Koreans in Iraq, except for one diplomat and 23 Hyundai employees were to arrive in Amman by Tuesday.

"It will be difficult for those from Iraq, except for the 37 Hyundai workers, to make it to the chartered Korean air plane. The government is considering sending a second plane on Wednesday," Chong said.

A ministry source said Hyundai workers who remain in Iraq to manage construction sites and materials are taking "maximum" precautions.

The Persian Gulf Emergency Committee, headed by Assistant Foreign Minister Yi Ki-chu, will convene Tuesday afternoon to discuss the dispatch of another plane and evacuation of Koreans from the Middle East.

The KAL plane carried a 26-member advance party of a Korean military medical team to Saudi Arabia Monday, took on board 197 Koreans in Riyadh Airport, Saudi Arabia, and was to return to Seoul after picking up 53 at Amman Airport in Jordan and 45 others in Bahrain.

As of early Tuesday morning, except for those in Amman or headed for Amman for evacuation, there were 4,783 South Koreans in Saudi Arabia, 290 in Bahrain, 13 in Jordan, 68 in Qatar and 605 in the United Arab Emirates, the ministry said.

Of the 111 Koreans in Israel, 53 will be in Egypt by midnight Tuesday and remainder are urged to depart immediately, the ministry said.

Assembly To Approve Dispatch

SK1501055091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0531 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 15 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government and its party agreed in consultations Tuesday that the National Assembly will pass a motion approving the dispatch of a military medical team to the Persian Gulf as early as possible.

"It is difficult for us to immediately approve the motion on Jan. 24, when the extraordinary session of the National Assembly opens, because of procedures," Assembly Defense Committee Chairman Kim Yong-son said after meeting with committee members from the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), with Defense Minister Yi Chong-ku and with senior ministry officials.

"It is the DLP's basic position that the motion should be passed as soon as we can in close and full consultation with the opposition party," Kim said.

On the possibility of sending combat troops to the Gulf in support of the multinational forces, he said the matter has not been discussed as. [sentence as received]

"The question of sending combat troops to the Gulf was not discussed at the meeting as Yi fully explained recent remarks in which he had hinted at its possibility," Kim said.

Jordan Returns Koreans to Baghdad

SK1501005891 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jan 91 p 1

[Text] Amman (special)—Eight Korean construction workers who arrived here Monday from Baghdad on their way home were returned back to Baghdad by the Jordanian authority who abruptly revoked their entry permit.

The Koreans, the employees of the two leading Korean construction firms Hanyang and Jungwoo were ordered by Jordanian airport authority to reboard the Iraqi plane which flew them here from Baghdad along with about 230 other foreigners, many of them Japanese and Chinese, just after they arrived here.

Among the about 240 foreigners who were flown back to Baghdad reportedly was Japanese Socialist Party leader Takako Doi.

The Jordanian authority told the protesting foreigners that they got a special order from their prime minister to return them back to Baghdad.

At the same time, about 52 other Korean construction workers who arrived at the Iraq-Jordan border Monday by car to enter Jordan were known to have [been] turned back by Iraqi border guards.

The abrupt change of stance by both Jordan and Iraq has put into question the plan by Korean envoys in Baghdad to cross Tuesday the Iraq-Jordan border by car on their way home.

The Korean construction workers and Korean envoys in Baghdad and their family members were scheduled to return home aboard a Korean Air charter plane which arrived midnight yesterday here.

Army on 'Heightened Alert'

SK1501074591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0734 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 15 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Armed Forces were reportedly placed on heightened alert Tuesday in case North Korea sees the Gulf crisis as an opportune time to launch an attack.

"It is imperative for us to be ready if North Korea starts a war, exploiting the military vacuum created by possible deployment of the U.S. forces from Korea to the Gulf region and the exclusion of the Korean peninsula from global concern if there is war in the Middle East," a senior Defense Ministry official said.

The South Korean military is checking its air intelligence system in preparation for any contingency and is on full alert, said the official, who asked not to be identified.

"The government has already asked the United States and Japan to cooperate in exchanging related information," he said.

Washington has reportedly promised to notify Seoul a few minutes in advance of war in the Persian Gulf.

ROK, U.S. Forces Combat Ready

SK1501095191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0924 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 15 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Armed Forces and U.S. troops stationed in Korea will be placed on heightened combat readiness immediately after war breaks out in the Persian Gulf, a senior government official said Tuesday.

Defcon-3 (defense condition) will be declared as soon as the fighting begins, sharply increasing the numbers of troops and amount of equipment standing by for immediated deployment. The current status is Defcon-4, said the official, who declined to be named.

The heightening of combat readiness is inevitable because a Gulf war would have an enormous impact on the security of the Korean peninsula, he said.

South Korean and U.S. troops are in the most relaxed level of readiness of the four-phase Defcon.

The commander of the Korean-U.S. Combined Forces Command will issue the combat readiness order in consultation with the Korea-U.S. Military Committee Meeting (MCM).

The Korean military was reportedly placed on heightened alert Tuesday.

"It is imperative for us to be ready if North Korea starts a war, exploiting the military vacuum created if the U.S. forces were deployed from Korea to the Gulf region and the exclusion of the Korean peninsula from global concern if there is war in the Middle East," said a senior Defense Ministry official who asked not to be identified.

The Defense Ministry decided to boost the number of military attaches in Saudi Arabia from one to five in connection with the dispatch of medics in support of the multinational forces.

The ministry is studying two plans to transport the medical team to Saudi Arabia. The first plan is to send them aboard a chartered jet to a European country and then on a U.S. transport to Nuairia in northeastern Saudi Arabia, where they are to stay. The other is to fly them directly to the Gulf kingdom on a Korean military transport.

A 26-member advance team left Seoul Monday for Saudi Arabia on a chartered aircraft. The main body of the team is scheduled to leave on Feb. 1.

North, South Hold 2d Sports Talks in Panmunjom

Single Table Tennis Team Agreed

SK1501044091 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] The second North-South sports talks were held today in the House of Peace in Panmunjom to discuss the formation of North-South single teams and North-South sports exchange. In the talks, the two sides agreed to send a single team to the World Table Tennis Championships to be held in April in Chiba, Japan. In today's talks, which were held a month and a half after last November's first talks, we accepted the North side's proposals to a great extent, and, as a result, the sides agreed to send a single team. But the sides had a difference of views on how to select and train athletes and how to appoint team leaders. Therefore, they agreed to hold the third talks on 30 January to discuss these issues.

Regarding the selection of athletes, our side proposed that they be selected in tryouts, while the North side proposed that a joint steering committee select them by consensus. Also, regarding the training of athletes, our side proposed that athletes be jointly trained in the North and South, while the North side proposed that athletes be separately trained in the North and South and that joint training be conducted beginning in late March in Japan, where the championships will be held. Also, regarding the team leader issue, our side proposed that a team leader be named by a side that has a greater number of athletes, while the North side insisted that co-leaders be named for the team. The next talks, the third ones, will be held at 1000 on the morning of 30 March in Tongilgak, on the northern side of Panmunjom.

Disagreement on Selection

SK1501070191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0636 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 15 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea agreed to form a single team for the world table tennis championships in talks at the truce village of Panmunjom Tuesday, but they differed on the method of selection, training and naming a team leader.

During the two-hour meeting, chief South Korean delegate Chang Chung-sik proposed they discuss formation of a single team for the pingpong event in Chiba, Japan, in April, and the sixth world youth championship for the FIFA-Coca Cola Cup in Portugal in June. FIFA (Federation Internationale de Football Association) is the international governing body of soccer.

Chief North Korean delegate Kim Hyong-chin reiterated that joint teams should be sent not only to the table tennis event but to other major international sports events such as the 1992 summer Olympics in Barcelona.

The South's Chang suggested that members be selected through trials, one each in Seoul and Pyongyang by the

end of February, while the North's Kim proposed they form a joint selection committee.

Chang proposed training in South and North Korea and selection by early March, and Kim proposed training in Japan from late march after initial training in South and North Korea.

Chang said the leader should come from the side that has most players on the team, while Kim held out for two leaders.

Kim suggested they write to the International Table Tennis Federation in London to seek official support for sending a united Korean team to the championships.

Meeting reporters after the talks, Chang said he could not accept the North's "one-sided" argument concerning selection of players and a team leader and training "as agreement in these talks will set a precedent for other talks on single Korean teams."

Kim, in a separate session with reporters, said selecting players through trials was less reasonable than professional screening.

"It is difficult to predict how the talks will turn out if the South insists on selecting players through trials," he said.

The two sides agreed in October last year to resume sports talks, suspended nine months earlier, and held their first talks on single Korean teams for international events in November.

USSR 'To Clarify' Korean Airline Downing

SK1401041091 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 13 Jan 91 p 1

[Report by New York correspondent Song Hye-ran]

[Text] A high ranking official of the UN mission [as published] said on 11 January that at the ongoing USSR Supreme Soviet meeting in Moscow, the incident of the shooting down of the Korean airliner is being discussed and that the Soviet Government is expected to clarify its official position on it.

The official said that when the Supreme Soviet meeting concludes around 14 January and when the decision is made on whether Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze will remain in his office or be transferred to another post, the Soviet leadership is expected to begin more specific discussions on the Korean airliner incident.

Further on Soviet Delegation's 16 Jan Visit

SK1201083691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0622 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 12 (YONHAP)—A delegation led by First Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Yuriy Maslyukov will visit South Korea Jan. 16-22 for talks on Korean-Soviet economic cooperation, the Foreign Ministry said in an official announcement Saturday.

"During its stay in Seoul, the Soviet delegation will meet with a Korean Government delegation headed by Kim Chong-in, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs, to intensively discuss details of economic cooperation between the countries," a spokesman said.

Maslyukov will also meet with high-ranking officials at Chongwadae, the Foreign Ministry and pertinent economic ministries to seek ways to deepen cooperative ties between Korea and the Soviet Union based on agreements made in official economic talks in Moscow last August and in the summit in December.

The cost of cooperation is believed to be between 2.5 billion and 3.5 billion U.S. dollars, but there are major differences on the amount of cash loans and their use.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, who left for Beijing last Friday after visiting Seoul, reportedly asked for 300-500 million dollars of consumer goods as a sample of economic cooperation.

The Soviets handed over a shopping list of 22 industrial projects and 40 consumer products to the Korean side during the first official talks in Moscow.

Maslyukov will be accompanied by 20 high-ranking officials including Electronic Minister V.G. Kolesnikov, Gosprom (National Gas Co.) Chairman V.C. Chernomyrdin, Federal Chamber of Commerce Chairman V.L. Malkevich, Deputy External Minister A.I. Kachanov, Deputy Fisheries Minister V.M. Lushnikov and Deputy Atomic Energy Minister Y.I. Tychkov [as received].

Taiwanese Chief of Staff Arrives in Seoul

SK1501070891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 15 (YONHAP)—Gen. Chen Hsing-ling, chief of general staff of the Republic of China, arrived in Seoul for a four-day visit Tuesday as a guest of Gen. Chong Ho-kun, chairman of the South Korean Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Chen and his entourage, including vice chief of staff Gen. Cheng Bang-chih, will pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister No Chae-pong and Defense Minister Yi Chong-ku and discuss ways to consolidate military ties.

They will tour military facilities and defense establishments while in Korea.

Chen is the first Taiwanese chief of staff to visit Korea.

* Security Council Meeting With U.S. Reported

* Pact Shows Equal Partnership

912C0042A Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 15 Nov 90 p 3

[Article by special correspondent Yi Kye-song]

[Text] The ROK-U.S. military partnership has entered a new chapter as it was agreed to conclude promptly the Wartime Host Nation Support (WHNS) pact at the annual ROK-U.S. Security Council Meeting (SCM), which opened on 13 November.

Until the early 1970's, Korea had been receiving unilateral support from the United States on security matters; however, Korea became a symbolic partner in the 1980's and has become a real partner through this agreement on a mutual security pact in equal partnership with the United States in the 1990's.

The key point of the WHNS pact stipulates the U.S. support of reinforcements and munitions in case of war on the Korean peninsula.

In case of war, the United States will swiftly dispatch reinforcements of mainly combat units unaccompanied by munitions supply units, whereas the ROK will provide the U.S. troops with necessary munitions for combat, including oil, ammunition, and meals, so as to strengthen the fighting power of the U.S. reinforcements as early as possible.

In other words, should a war break out after reduction or withdrawal of the U.S. Armed Forces in Korea, it is expected that securing quick support of the U.S. military will have the effect of a war deterrent which is equivalent to that of maintaining a considerably large U.S. force in Korea.

However, this agreement is not limited just to warfare.

In order to provide the U.S. reinforcements with a certain logistic support in case of war, the ROK must establish systematic methods for saving materials for emergency and maintaining facilities, such as oil tank, ammunition storage, and aircraft maintenance facilities, even at normal times.

Thus, the ROK-U.S. military partnership has entered a new stage through a combined, systematic method which determines the share of defense expenses for the U.S. Armed Forces in Korea, which has been determined independently thus far.

Consequently, Korea will have to bear the expense for the ROK-U.S. joint military exercises, such as the Team Spirit training, and for the combat operation of the U.S. reinforcements in case of war on the Korean peninsula. In addition, the ROK's share of the expenses for keeping the U.S. Armed Forces in Korea is expected to increase dramatically even during peacetime.

In fact, this pact has been promoted in the form of sharing the defense costs as a result of policy changes in stationing the U.S. Armed Forces overseas. Ever since the United States demanded this pact in July 1985, the two countries have continued talks behind closed doors. Prior to this meeting, in fact, the working-level talks already ended.

The remaining steps for conclusion of the agreement include gathering opinions from the concerned departments, deliberating on the treaty by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, voting by the Cabinet council, obtaining presidential approval, and ratification by the National Assembly.

The WHNS agreement requires a careful approach and time because it includes the issue of a comprehensive support for the stationed forces and reinforcements during both wartime and peacetime.

It is reported that since the United States experienced difficulties in munitions support when its troops were dispatched to the Persian Gulf, it has stepped up its demand for an early conclusion of this agreement, thereby accelerating the agreement procedures.

Although details of the pact have not been revealed, the key point is that the United States will swiftly dispatch reinforcements of mainly combat troops in case of emergency, and that the necessary munitions support will be provided directly by the ROK, which will later take the role of indirect support when the U.S. support forces arrive.

The necessary expenses for the munitions support for the reinforcements are to be borne by both countries under a mutual agreement, but the ROK's share is expected to be larger.

Thus far, the WHNS agreement has been applied only to the NATO nations in Europe; however, the United States will reportedly demand the same type of agreement from Japan upon conclusion of the agreement with the ROK.

In accordance with the WHNS agreement, the NATO nations have the tasks of saving and managing the equipment and materials for each military unit. In this case, their agreement is also accompanied by a supply line agreement and the WHNS technology support agreement.

Unlike the piecemeal support that takes the form of providing direct expenses for the U.S. Armed Forces in Korea, such as the conventional joint defense enhancement project, the WHNS agreement takes the form of a systematic and comprehensive method of sharing the defense cost.

Upon conclusion of this agreement, the ROK will no longer be a passive nation that merely responds to the U.S. demand for sharing the defense cost, but will conceptually become a nation that actively supports the U.S. as a host nation.

Thus, the ROK now has systematic grounds for demanding a certain compensation for the support.

In fact, it is reported that at this SCM, Korea has realized a number of demands for U.S. contributions to relaxation of restrictions on the foreign military sales system

(FMS), defense materials export, and joint manufacturing and increasing the rate of domestic manufacturing of equipment with imported technologies.

Thus far, the United States has restricted the ROK on exporting to third countries the conventional equipment manufactured by Korea using the technology development data (TDD) of the U.S. Government; this time, however, we have obtained such results as exclusion of M-60 machine guns and antipersonnel land mines from prohibited exports and simplification of FMS export procedures.

Thus far, the United States has demanded a comprehensive ROK support for the U.S. Armed Forces in Korea during both wartime and peacetime, such as an increased expense for the expansion of the joint defense force, support for aircraft maintenance, and sharing the maintenance cost of the ROK-U.S. joint command headquarters.

On the other hand, the ROK has demanded an improvement of the FMS system, relaxation of restrictions on defense materials exports, and so on. It can be said that such interests of both countries have been realized through the WHNS agreement.

It can be said that both countries have established a systematic foundation for a bilateral military partnership based on the mid-term and long-term forecasts until the 2000's.

* Comments on New SCM Tasks

912C0042B Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
13 Nov 90 p 3

Editorial: "ROK-U.S. Military Relationship in Transition"

[Text] For three days, beginning 13 November, the ROK-U.S. Security Council Meeting will be held in Washington, D.C. This meeting, which has been held alternately in Korea and the United States every year since 1968, marks the 22d meeting this year. The meeting was scheduled to be held in Korea this year, but it is being held in Washington, D.C. probably because the brains of the U.S. Department of Defense could not leave due to the Persian Gulf incident.

A lot has changed thus far. The ROK-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting, which commenced in response to our demand in 1968, achieved a cooperation that could be considered only second to that of the Korean war, because both countries shared a common sense of crisis about the situation on the Korean peninsula. At that time, the Korean peninsula was in a highly delicate situation. For example, 31 North Korean armed guerrillas attempted to attack the Blue House [presidential mansion], and two days later, a U.S. Navy intelligence vessel was hijacked to North Korea.

The ROK-U.S. security relation at that time was that of a mutual dependency. Military support increased and both the ROK and U.S. soldiers helped each other in the Vietnam war.

However, the U.S. policy toward Asia had visibly changed along with some key events, such as the Nixon Doctrine in 1969, the withdrawal of a division of the U.S. Armed Forces in Korea, and Nixon's visit to Beijing in February 1972.

That is why the name and topics of the ROK-U.S. Defense Ministerial Meeting, which had been focusing on the defense issues of both countries, have changed since 1971 to the Security Council Meeting wherein staffs of both Defense and Foreign Ministries participate. Although there have been no changes in the mutually dependent relationship between the two countries, the United States began to look at the Korean peninsula not only in a purely military dimension but also in complex terms of international politics and security. Under such circumstances, the South-North Korean Red Cross Meeting was held in 1972.

Even since then, amid all kinds of changes and complications, the ROK and the United State have maintained a traditional partnership without any damage, such as the smooth operation of the joint defense system between the two countries, cooperation in defense production, and maintenance of the U.S. Armed Forces in Korea. Beginning in the 1990's, however, a sort of unprecedented tension has been developing. Examples include the issues of moving the U.S. military posts in Yongsan, Seoul, a gradual reduction of the U.S. Armed Forces in Korea, sharing the expenses of maintaining the U.S. Armed Forces in Korea, and especially the anti-American sentiment in Korea.

Besides, the U.S. companies' sudden demands for a price increase on the next-generation fighter (KFX) imports make the situation worse, and the ROK-U.S. security partnership is about to take a delicate turn. In view of this, the 22d ROK-U.S. Security Council Meeting seems to have reached an important turning point, which is similar to that of the late 1960's and early 1970's.

Although details of the meeting are unknown, we cannot help paying attention to the following two issues: the issue of reducing the scope of Team Spirit and the issue of KFX.

The Team Spirit is a defense training against the North Korean offense power, and North Korea has refused inspection despite numerous proposals from the South. Under such circumstances, trying to reduce the scope of the exercise is illogical and unrealistic and is equivalent to a voluntary surrender to the enemy's political and psychological warfare. Before reducing the scope of the exercise, we must insist and ensure that North Korea has reduced or abolished its offense installations against South Korea.

In the case of KFX, too, we must not scratch the plan itself as long as there exists a North Korean threat to invade South Korea. However, if the particularly strong defense manufacturing system of the United States is trying to take advantage of our weaknesses, we must

reexamine the entire plan. However, it would be inappropriate to talk hastily of using multiple suppliers. The government should approach the meeting with patience and must do its best to bring about what is best for the country.

* DLP Heavyweights for Presidency Identified

912C0052A Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean 9 Dec 90 pp 36-39

[Article by reporter Yi Chin-kwang: "DLP [Democratic Liberal Party] Heavyweights on a Secret Move To Brace for the Power Game in the Forthcoming Race for the Party Presidency"

[Text]**Assemblymen from the DJP [Democratic Justice Party] wing on the forefront of criticism against Kim Yong-sam are complaining: "President No is speaking in two different languages in a multiplex broadcasting mode."**

Nowadays assemblymen of the DJP wing within the DLP [Democratic Liberal Party] are disturbed. They see Kim Yong-sam, representative member of the Supreme Council, in a less favorable light than before. Likewise their opinion of President No, who is also their factional boss and the president of the DLP, is not as favorable as before. This atmosphere is being generated by the dissatisfaction with and the negative attitude toward the leadership and authority of both the party president and the representative member of the Supreme Council, that is, the number-one and the number-two man in the party in power.

Assemblymen of the DJP criticize Kim Yong-sam whenever they get together in small groups. It is nothing new that they criticize Kim, but the intensity of their criticism is just like an active volcano on the verge of eruption.

"It's horrible." "The future of this country is dark." "That is impossible; but should that happen, we won't sit idly by." "Representative [member of the Supreme Council] Kim Yong-sam is the problem, but if President No himself should stand by his side, that would be the end and President No himself would also become a target to be overcome." "If President No should raise Representative Kim's hand, President No himself would meet a fate similar to that of former President Chon." These are some examples of their complaints about Kim Yong-sam's challenge aimed at the presidential mantle.

While hearing the ruling party lawmakers, who have sunflower-like heliotropic orientation toward power, above all, the assemblymen from the DJP wing who are the strongest in that tendency, frequently utter those words at private gatherings, I do not believe my ears and ask myself, how is it possible that they can utter such words without hesitation? This is particularly so when they air their complaints about President No without hesitation.

The expression "raising the hand" quoted above refers to the contingency of President No nominating Kim Yong-sam as the next presidential candidate. It is because of this possibility that lawmakers from the DJP wing, particularly those assemblymen serving a multiple number of terms, are airing strong dissatisfaction with President No.

Among the DJP-wing lawmakers who are loudly criticizing Kim Yong-sam, quite a few are disgruntled with President No's "indecisiveness" almost as strongly as they criticize Kim Yong-sam. They feel that President No is speaking in two different languages in a "multiplex broadcasting mode." These lawmakers complain that President No says one thing when he talks with Kim Chong-pil and Pak Tae-chun, both Supreme Council members, and another thing when he talks with Kim Yong-sam, the representative Supreme Council member. Underlying this complaint is the fear that while speaking in different tones like this, President No might find himself cornered in an alley in which he would have no choice but to raise Kim Yong-sam's hand.

An assemblyman from the DJP wing said: "I heard from Supreme Council member Pak Tae-chun that when President No met with him and Kim Chong-pil, the other Supreme Council member, in the course of settling the internal feud of the DLP, the president expressed full agreement with the demand and view of the two. But many of the lawmakers from the DJP wing lawmakers do not seem to believe what I heard."

Getting an inkling of this undercurrent within the DJP wing, following the settlement of the inner party squabble, President No launched an operation to bring veteran assemblymen from the DJP wing into his fold through various channels. For instance, he invited some of them to his presidential mansion to exchange views with them, and he is reportedly trying to persuade others through other channels.

However, one of the veteran assemblymen who visited the presidential mansion following the settlement of the internal party feud said: "I wonder how much we should believe what President No says." The assemblyman added: "The president tells us we should not worry because he will never raise Kim Yong-sam's hand, but judging from my experience with the speech pattern of President No, I can hardly trust what he says."

Another veteran assemblyman with a background of several terms in the National Assembly sighed when he met this reporter: "We are in big trouble". He pointed out that trust in President No has long been waning among the lawmakers from the DJP wing who should have an unshakable trust in the authority and leadership of the president, and this fact itself is a matter of concern. This being the situation after two years and nine months in office, the assemblymen feared that this tendency will gather momentum with the passage of time.

Saying that the Kim Yong-sam group has already launched a maneuver to expand influence among assemblymen from the DJP wing, the same lawmaker used the expression "psychological leavening operation." He claimed that while trying to give the impression that there is some sort of promise between President No and Kim Yong-sam, the Kim Yong-sam group is causing uneasiness among lawmakers from the DJP. As a matter of fact, he said, some of these lawmakers are visibly sitting on the fence.

Cognizant of this changing political atmosphere, those lawmakers from the DJP wing who are strongly opposed to Kim Yong-sam are seriously exchanging their views on the merits and demerits of the strategy designed to "select the [presidential] candidate through intraparty competition." In public they are refraining from making any statement regarding this issue, but in private they each present their own arguments with regard to their strategies for competitive selection and prospects for the political trend surrounding this issue.

DJP Wing's Presidential Candidate Could Win

The common denominator in these arguments is the analytical view that a presidential candidate put up by the DJP wing will win the election even under the current system of electing the president by direct vote. In their judgment, the claim of the RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] wing that Kim Yong-sam is the only one who can compete with PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] President Kim Tae-chung face to face is a fiction. They argue that despite the impression outside people have that the DJP wing is seeking a cabinet form of government because it lacks a suitable presidential candidate, it can win even under the direct presidential election system if only it comes up with the right strategy.

These lawmakers of the DJP wing say that if the public support for PPD President Kim Tae-chung is contained to the level of 27 percent as against the percentage of the total vote he garnered in the 1987 presidential election, a candidate other than Kim Yong-sam can win. In their opinion, if an opposition integration and merger is foiled, if proper use is made of the functional relation between the opposition parties within the establishment and the opposition forces outside of the establishment, then Kim Tae-chung's status can be reduced to that of the presidential candidate not of the opposition camp as a whole, but of the Honam area . They also argue that even if Kim Tae-chung challenges the ruling party in the presidential race as the only opposition candidate, advantage can be taken of this challenge to "throw him over the shoulder by using as counterweight the uneasiness that the conservative forces and the forces seeking stability feel about him.

Against this backdrop of arguments, nowadays veteran assemblymen of the DJP wing seem to be absorbed in thinking about their own future political moves or strategies. For this reason, they meet each other more often than ever before, though not openly of course.

Plan To Dramatically Produce New Leader in 1992 Party Presidential Election

However, they are sounding out one another on their inner thinking about the wind of "shift in generation" which may blow at any time, while groping for a feasible plan, in whichever way the political wind may blow.

Behind this move is the prospect that when the regular session of the National Assembly comes to a close, there will be another round of political games with the Kim Yong-sam side. According to these veteran assemblymen, there is the ample probability that early next spring, at the earliest, in May or thereabouts, another clash with the Kim Yong-sam side will break out.

If this clash takes place, it is expected to have the character of a test of power for each other involved as a prelude to the party convention opening in May 1992. In particular, when the elections of local governments and assemblies at the county level are held next spring or thereabouts, in fact, there will be ample room for a clash to take place between the DJP and NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] wings on the one side and the RDP wing on the other over the way the DLP conducted the election and its outcome. Surely, the Kim Yong-sam group will try to improve his political image through the process of the local elections at the county level, and there is no reason to expect that the DJP-NDRP group will look on with folded arms.

Needless to say, there will be a fierce factional fight to have a greater share of DLP political hopefuls holding the elected posts of local governments and assemblies. It is obvious that each party will choose its candidates under a system which may not be called a party nomination system but is one in reality. Accordingly, there is the ample possibility that a factional rivalry over the selection of the candidates will lead to an internal feud in the party.

With the party convention scheduled for May 1992 in mind, the DJP wing is calling for the election of the party president through competition. The term of the president of the DLP is two years, and it is hardly expected that President No, the incumbent party president, will be reelected in the DLP convention in May 1992. Therefore, it is almost certain that unless otherwise provided for, the person who is elected party president at that convention will become the party's candidate for the presidency of the ROK.

Irrespective of whether the party will remain intact until the next party convention or break up way before it, the preponderant view of the DJP wing is that the election of the party president by competition is a political process which the party must go through. This is because only by staging a "big drama," not a political show, before the eyes of the public, will the party have the justification for

receiving public support in the presidential race. The proponents of competitive election within the DJP wing share the same view that wether the party will break up or not, the DLPs need to "dramatically" produce a new leader.

The problem is whom the DLP will choose and groom as "the new hero, the leader." In this regard, veteran assemblymen from the DJP wing say that whoever comes forward, they will do their utmost to throw their weight behind him, but when it comes to the concrete question of who that person will be, they keep their thoughts to themselves.

The names which come up for one reason or another are: Supreme Council member Pak Tae-chun, floor leader Kim Yun-hwan, and Assemblymen Yi Chong-chan, Yi Han-tong, and Pak Chol-on. Amid various rumors, it deserves attention that several veteran assemblymen from the DJP wing are openly revealing their intention to play a bridging role to form a consensus among the assemblymen of the DJP wing. An assemblyman serving his third term who asked not to be identified said: "There is a possibility that the DJP wing will be torn asunder and get embroiled in internal strife due to a lack of an adequate leader, but there is also the ample possibility of producing a new star unexpectedly." He added: "I am ready to risk my political life to take the initiative in producing a star from below."

Yi Chong-chan Committed To Run; Pak Tae-chun, Possible Contender

The same assemblyman said: "The days are gone when President No will settle the issue by naming a certain person as a candidate," claiming: "This is the age in which to win the election, we need to show the public how President No swims with the main drift in the party."

It is worthy of note that at heart, most of the assemblymen of the DJP wing agree to that argument. In Assemblyman Yi Chong-chan's case, he has long been calling for the election of the party president through competition, and it is a fact that he has a strong desire to run in such an election. He is expected to prepare himself for the race because he believes the process of competition will improve his political image.

At his private meetings with other assemblymen of the DJP wing, Pak Tae-chun, Supreme Council member, reportedly aired his view that if the cabinet form of government should not be adopted in the end, a personage from the DJP wing should be selected as candidate for the party presidency by competitive election. The fact that attention in political circles is focused on the decision he will make as to whether he will retain his post as chairman of Pohang Iron and Steel Company after the expiration of his current term next March is due to the possibility of his becoming a candidate for the race for the party presidency. Some assemblymen of the DJP wing who are close to him are nowadays raising their voices demanding the election of the party presidency through competition, and this seems to have something to do with his forthcoming decision.

Floor leader Kim Yun-hwan calls himself a "kingmaker" and is saying in public that he will play an arbitrating role in any case, whether it will be a cabinet form of government or the indirect presidential election system. Nonetheless, in view of his human relationships which enabled him to poll an alltime record vote in the race for the National Assembly Steering Committee chairmanship, we cannot rule out the possibility that the arbitrator may become a runner in the race.

It may be said that Assemblyman Yi Han-tong also has the potential as a would-be challenger. This is because in a way he has several strong points. He has a civilian background, he comes from the Kyonggi area, he has a proper mixture of party and government careers.

We can bet on the ample possibility that Assemblyman Pak Chol-on will put up an ambitious challenge with the support of the organization called Wolgyesuhoe and in the halo of President No.

In addition, some see the possibility that a person outside the party will emerge as a candidate. All these arguments are exchanged under the surface among assemblymen of the DJP wing.

The fact itself that with the term of the incumbent president still remaining more than two years, these arguments are made even backstage, is unprecedented. It is certain that with the passage of time, this tendency will accelerate.

It is too early to predict whether this will end up an atomic split of the conservative forces or result in the establishment of the rules for creation of a new order within the conservative forces. Nonetheless, it is certainly a very interesting development worthy of close observation, although no one knows whither this development will carry our political world.

* Political Situation, Factions Analyzed

912C0073A Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9, 10, 12 Nov 90

[9 Nov p 3]

[Text]A Few Leaders' Ambitions Dictate the Politics

On 22 January 1990, the heads of three political parties: the DJP (Democratic Justice Party) President No Tae-u, the RDP (Reunification Democratic Party) President Kim Yong-sam, and the NDRP (New Democratic Republican Party) President Kim Chong-pil, decided to unify the three parties "to save the nation." This was a decision that shook Korean politics at its roots.

Although it is not certain whether or not the country needed to be saved at that time, many people applauded the decision of a man [Kim Yong-sam], who spent over

30 years of his life as an oppositon politician, to change his political stand "to save the nation."

One man, who played a key role in the birth of the new united party, even made the comment that "now, all the political problems of our country are clearly over." Others too made positive comments such as "the country's political stablity is secured for the next 30 years."

Then why is it that this grand ruling party called the DLP (Democratic Liberal Party), born with a grand plan as well as bombastic and flourishing words, is about to fall to pieces even before its first anniversary, when it was supposed to last for 30 years?

Due to the DLP's internal troubles, the National Assembly is virtually paralyzed, the country's economics, security, and social affairs are in shambles, and the people's distrust for politicians is changing to "bitter hatred."

Not only does politics no longer provide leadership for the betterment of social, political, and other affairs, but it has also become a hindrance to advancement. The country became a "nation in shambles" where the people worry about the politicians rather than the politicians worrying about the people.

In other words, the idealistic, strong statements made after the three leaders agreed to unite the three parties in secrecy proved to be nothing but an empty boast. Due to this "save the nation" action, the country's political situation is becoming so bad that the country has to be saved "because of them."

Because of "the weak ruling party and the strong opposition parties" in the National Assembly, President No complained about not being able to lead the country as he would like to. However, now the ruling party not only has obtained the needed majority seats, but also has enough to revise the Constitution. However, it is not an exaggeration to say that the only things the ruling party has done well in the past 10 months [since obtaining the majority seats] are: passing a surprise bill through the National Assembly on 14 July, and continuing the ongoing internal fighting.

Kim Yong-sam, armed with his "new idealism," insisted that his reason for joining the ruling party was to "complete democratization." However, any trace of "advancing democracy" is diffcult to find.

What, or who, is the main cause for throwing politics into this madness? One can easily say, without any hesitation, that the cause lies with a few people's infatuation for maintaining political power and the greedy desire for "the presidency." In short, only because of a few people's personal ambitions, the national democracy and the people's rights are being stomped and bruised.

In the case of the recent scandal over the DLP's "Parliamentary/Cabinet System Agreement Memorandum," which put the whole nation into serious and desperate unrest, it also can only be explained as being done in order to fulfill a few people's political ambitions.

Now the people fully understand the real motives for President No's and Kim Chong-pil's infatuation with the idea of revising the Constitution to adopt the Parliamentary/Cabinet System, and why Kim Yong-sam played a double standard game; on one hand he signed the agreement and on the other hand he voiced an anti-Parliamentary/Cabinet System position.

No one could totally ignore the basis for these actions, which supposedly came from pure political idealism, and what they stood for; their behavior before and after the scandal easily proved their real motives.

At the end of the Fifth Republic, there was a strong attempt made by the then ruling party, the DJP, to revise the Constitution to adopt the Parliamentary/Cabinet System. At that time, they also had many beautiful and justifiable reasons for the attempt. However, it is a well-known fact that the real reason for the attempt was a highly motivated effort by the DJP to keep the political power on the side of former President Chon Tu-hwan after his retirement.

The DJP's calculation was that the wisest choice in order for Chon to remain in power even after his retirement is to adopt a political system like the Parliamentary/Cabinet System where power can be exercised by an organization through its "nomination rights," rather than leaving full power to one person (the president).

Therefore, one cannot help but remember the past when the very same Parliamentary/Cabinet System issue was actively promoted by the president, whose term is already set, and his Chongwadae people, and not by the new, fresh, political parties nor by the new generation who will carry out the nation's future.

No futher discussion is even necessary for Kim Yong-sam's and Kim Chong-pil's motives, but a clear fact that came out of the birth of the DLP was that the DLP no longer was a "tool" of the presidency, but rather that the presidency became the "purpose" of the DLP, and, accordingly, the people's distrust of the politicans increased.

One cannot fault the politicians whose ultimate ambition is to become president. However, at a time like this, their ambitions should at least be "for the nation and for the people," and they should be ready to receive the people's judgment of their behavior in support of their slogans.

The people want all of the political parties to select their leaders through true democratic procedures. The time has come to end the double standard, contradictory political behavior, as in the past; cries of national democracy on one hand, yet, on the other hand they all are molded into authoritarianism.

This very thing, all of the political parties being far from harmonious democratic structures, is becoming the

cause of injury to the people's rights and an obstacle to the country's political advancement.

Today's politics, the political leaders' expectations of the people's sacrifices for their past political achievements, regardless of what our nation and the people really need, must end as soon as possible. Furthermore, the politicians themselves, who are responsible for this, must recognize the problems and face them with the conviction that "a knot must be untied by the one who tied it."

In other words, if a handfull of today's political leaders continue to ignore the right politcal path due to a blindness caused by their ambitions, the "new generation politicians" must come forward and put the political path on the right track.

Let's talk about the issue of selecting a president. The ironic, political situation, where the younger generations join with the democratic politicians in favor of choosing a president by direct election, and the older politicians, who are still soaked with authoritarianism, the very politics they fought so long for, are against "selection by election," cannot continue. Moreover, from now on, political party trends that stand against even the term "selection by election," must be thrown out the door.

The political actions of a few older politicians, which began with the startling unification of three parties and ended with the memorandum scandal, have clearly proved whether the country benefited or was harmed by it. It is time that this bruised and pained nation be saved by the new, political generation and by their new, political strategies.

Most of all, the time has come for the new generation of politicians to pay attention to the national cry asking them to rise up, and to demonstrate their ability by putting a stop to "blindly obeying" those politicians who have clearly shown their political limitations.

[10 Nov p 3]

[Text] March of Factional "Political Machinations" Condemned

Many lawmakers from both sides frequently state that they are too embarrassed to even wear their gold badges [a gold pin is given to all lawmakers when they take office] nowadays. The story is that they are too ashamed to face the few who respected and were envious of their being lawmakers.

The people who pay attention to the lawmakers only point their fingers and mockingly laugh at them because of their "muddy politics," the"sorry" politcal scene, and because moral standards and common sense usually found in ordinary people can rarely be found in the lawmakers.

Representative A, who is in charge of the DLP's (Democratic Liberal Party) Pusan District Chapter, confessed that ever since the memorandum scandal, when he has been asked to officiate at wedding ceremonies, each time he had to request that he be introduced as "plain Representative A without DLP affiliation."

Not only Representative A, but also other DLP lawmakers are suffering too. According to many DLP lawmakers, they are in pain with shame every time political topics come up, even with friends at social gatherings. The desperate feeling comes from knowing that the DLP's political popularity is at rockbottom, that the DLP is a ruling party in name only without the ability to execute and manage today's political problems and needs, and that sealed in the people's minds is the knowledge that the DLP is a political party whose top three men cannot get along, but fight all the time. Knowing that they are part of all this could only make them feel sad.

Even knowing all this, according to them, they still cannot leave politics or the DLP. They can only feel pity for themselves.

The opposition lawmakers from the PPD (Party for Peace and Democracy) are no different. The PPD, suddenly stunted due to the three parties' unification, feels very much an outsider in the political arena. Like a groomsman at a wedding, many of the PPD members feel helpless and sad just to be bystanders and watch the ruling party, with their more than two thirds seats in the National Assembly, bulldoze bills through. They continue to confess that regardless of regions, the people denounce both the ruling party and the opposition and that the distrust for politicians continues to grow. They feel embarrassment and guilt when the opposition talks of unification.

How can they find any pleasure in life when they know that in reality the people have already judged that the opposition will break up? Why bother with unification talks? The people look at them as a "hopeless bunch."

The DP (Democratic Party), another member of the opposition group, is not any better either. A tiny party, with only a handful of the National Assembly seats, it has more than its share of problems. Each and every member has his own conviction; one or two refuse to attend the regular Assembly session; and another one or two oppose the opposition unification idea, etc. Each and every one has his own stubborn convictions. The ruling party, DLP, has no time for them, and even the PPD does not consider them an equal, which leaves them with a sad feeling of knowing their powerless status. How nice it used to be. They long for the "recent past" and fondly recollect the days when they were members of the grand opposition and carried out the congressional hearings after the 26 April election.

Obviously many lawmakers from the ruling and opposition parties are suffering from political skepticism. They know that what is going on is not good politics and should not be practiced the way it is, and that politics needs to find the right path. Yes, their skepticism is there as is their yearning to do a good job to meet the people's desires and expectations, and to be a part of the people.

So, why has there not been a solution?

As far as the old RPD (Reunification and Democratic Party) faction is concerned, they fervently condemned the vanished DLP's reform spirit and the party's protection of its conservatives when the DLP's memorandum scandal erupted. And in support of their boss, Kim Yong-sam, they even removed themselves from the DLP. However, when Kim Yong-sam made "some sort" of an agreement at the Chongwadae and returned to his job, they suddenly rejoined the DLP.

That action unveiled the full face of our typical style of factional "political machinations." First, the Kim Yong-sam followers did not question Kim's dishonesty - Kim's denial of his signature on the memorandum. They conveniently decided that Kim's action was an unavoidable act in order to maintain the balance of power between the three parties, and only attacked the other factions for leaking the memorandum, calling it an unethical act and a political maneuver. They have no right to insist that they are not "hoodlums," but are "honest, good politicians" when they practice such deceptive double standard acts.

Secondly, the RDP faction has not shown any repentance for their role in the "surprise bill passing" act at last July's special National Assembly Session by the DLP, and they brought back the "reform spirit," which had disappeared from the DLP for many months, just to save their troubled boss, Kim Yong-sam.

Thirdly, why did they follow their boss's footsteps and return to the DLP? Is it because their demands were met? It certainly does not seem that way and there is only one reason why they have acted that way. In reality, it's better to be a part of the Kim Yong-sam faction and be under the umbrella of the ruling party when the next general election comes rather than be a part of the poor struggling opposition.

It's no different for the DJP faction and the NDRP (New Democratic Republican Party) faction. Most of these factions' members pushed for the parliamentary/cabinet system, not because it was the best political system for the country, but because it was a system that can prevent the emergence of an opposition president, namely, Kim Yong-sam. And it is a system in which they can remain and expand their political power. Even worse, some of them did it blindly because their leaders pushed the parliamentary/cabinet system.

Political scientists in academia often claim that traditionally, without exception, the ROK governments were formed not on political foundations, rather they were founded by the "follow the leader" principle of a "temporary political house" called a political party. They point out how politcal parties were formed, used, and disbanded as leaders rose and fell, as did Syngman Rhee's Freedom Party, Yun Po-son's Democratic Party, Park Chung-hee's Republican Party and Chon Tu-hwan's DJP. Although each party had slight differences, they all shared one factor—that they were all "fly-by-night parties." There were no political parties ever formed to elect leaders. The political parties were founded only by a leader to use as a tool to excercise his power. The parties only play the role of "groomsman" and they all vanished as the leaders vanished.

Therefore, the DLP members act the same way, with no self-convictions and no political opinions. Like their earlier pathfinders, who were used to living in such "temporary political houses," once again the political reality surfaced that they only follow the leader.

The ruling party's contradictions have affected the opposition as well. It does not matter whether the ruling party leader is a charismatic leader or a military-coup victor, they all act the same way in trying to destroy the opposition as if they were their "enemies," or to consider that they can always be bought. Those very same reasons have let today's two Kims, who survived under the banner of "fight the rulers," gain strong influence and large numbers of followers.

The ruling party's dubious political intelligence activities against the two Kims has helped to strengthen the two Kims' organizations rather than hurt them. Especially, the Regional Economic Development Plan implemented by President Park's Republican party, which has made the area citizens aware of the economic possibilities, can be considered a contributing factor that nourished and strengthened the regionally based opposition parties. Along with that, the two Kims' everlasting "presidential ambitions" and their self-centered egotistic behavior, willing to destroy the organizations in order to fulfill their ambitions, has brought on today's factional "political machinations."

The academicians criticize and compare the country's existing political leaders to the "false mother from King Solomon's Court, who was willing to tear her child apart to prove her motherhood rather than to save the child."

The politicians from both the ruling and opposition parties are only thinking about the election. They blindly follow their regionally based party leaders for one reason only: that without their leaders' endorsement, their chances of getting elected are slim. The political analysis is that the bad political trend of voters' electing lawmakers only on the basis of regionalism and not for the person's qualifications has not been broken.

The time has come for the establishment of real political parties founded on sound policies and political platforms.

Many point out that blacksmith shop politics must end now that the era of the semiconductor is here.

Each and every politician's awareness of himself or herself plus all the voters' wisdom are the keys to ending these factional "political machinations."

[12 Nov p 3]

[Text] **Where Are the Political Leaders' Morals?**

At the New Year's presidential news conference on 10 January [1990], President No answered numerous questions regarding the parliamentary/cabinet system and political reform.

As for political reform, President No clearly stated that: "I have not planned or studied the unification or merger of the parties thus far."

As for the parliamentary/cabinet system, President No brushed it off by saying: "It is too early to even discuss the parliamentary/cabinet system and the revision of the Constitution just because of some flaws in the existing system, when it has only been two years since the presidential election." He added: "Two years are not long enough and even three years are a little hard for a president to properly execute the political system the people have chosen."

Today, 10 months after the news conference, President No's statements turned out to be lies. Actually, it did not take 10 months. Only 12 days after President No made these statements at the news conference, President No, Kim Yong-sam, and Kim Chong-pil met secretly to merge the three parties. Within four months, President No signed the parliamentary/cabinet system proposal.

Kim Yong-sam, who fervently opposes the parliamentary/cabinet system, but badly wants to become the next president, left Seoul defying the president and on 3 November from Masan, issued abusive remarks like: "Does he know why President Syngman Rhee had to step down?," "Why did President Park Chung-hee die?," and "Why did a man go away to a mountain?"

These are quite serious statements. One can easily interpret them as a threat that No could lose the presidency by an unexpected political change or that even after he finished his term, his safety could be questionable. He used the people's desire in an ugly factional in-house fight in the DLP.

On 4 November, angry Kim Chong-pil issued a statement that demanded the three Kims' retirement. At the end of the statement, he mentioned that "President No was a part of the 17 May event and you all [reporters] know well how a man like him, who went through the 17 May event, will react to a man who directly opposes him."

In other words, Kim Chong-pil compared the current political situation to the 17 May, 1980 event when martial law was imposed and many politicians, including Kim himself, were arrested by the "new military sector," which eventually led to the Kwangju tragedy.

Kim Chong-pil himself was a central figure in the "16 May Military Coup" that gave birth to the military intelligentsia political system in this country. Kim, the man who made the people bitter and longlastingly hostile for 30 years of military rule, made a statement about the 17 May event which only shocked the public.

Today's politcal arena is filled with lies, hypocrisies, and threats.

The real reason for the merger of the three parties under the reasonable cover of a "decision to save the nation," is only to form a political party which will have controlling power. However, since the merger, the grand ruling party did nothing but fight for power and too frequently used the people's desires. They [the members of the DLP] threw away their principles, the very basis of morals, and to justify their wrongdoing, they simply increase the political tension as if the people are too "stupid" to know anything. Going back on their own words happens as frequently as eating meals, and if a broken promise becomes an issue, they attack with abusive words that even a commoner will not use without hesitation. The people's livelihood is in trouble, public security is in shambles, the economy is near collapse, but the DLP leaders can only see the supreme power, the presidency.

The opposition leaders are not any better either. Kim Tae-chung, who promised that he "will not run for the presidency when the direct presidential election system is adopted," broke his promise and lost the opportunity to change a military government to a civilian government in 1987 by dividing the opposition in the 1987 presidential election. He is still chained to the idea of a united opposition party, claims himself as the most injured man by the merged grand ruling party, and even refuses to attend the National Assembly's budget session.

It is no secret that the overwhelming consensus is that the people are the very victims of today's political situation where politics and policies have vanished, only the conspiracies and tricks rule the political arena, and the people are worried sick about corrupt politics.

Why did our politics come to this? The majority blame the politicians who threw away all of their principles, ethics, and morals.

It is clearly evident that the real culprits who betrayed the people, are the "professional politicians," who still hallucinate that a president is made by the current president's will, and not by the voters, and who became part of the military culture that they once cried to destroy. Then, there are those who are "blindly obedient" to their leaders and do nothing to unify the opposition or to correct the fallout.

Even the new generation politicians who demand the three Kims' retirement are no better. They are dedicated only to fulfilling the perpetrator roles in their own factional politics.

Embraced by leaders, who are the makers of the "charismatic politicking," they cannot even publicly mention the need for curing the ill political trends.

When the DLP's factional fight was at its peak, all they did at their factional gatherings was to discuss how to support and follow their own faction's leaders.

They did not care about their leaders' involvement in the political maneuvering behind their backs, and the leaders' using lies and threats to win the presidency, etc. They were only busy with their own faction's gain.

One cannot help but begin to wonder about those politicians' political cleanliness. They could well be soaked with military-cultured politics which was born of the military coups and unconstitutional governments.

They do not even face the simple truth that "political leadership comes from the people." They act under a theory that the people will automatically follow the leader's hand.

Already part of the ruling party, and their past struggles and fights for the national democracy buried deep in history, they act as if they are the only ones for democratic power, and denounce others.

When their leaders joined the very political power that they wanted to quash during the 1987 presidential election and the 1988 general election, those so-called new generation politicians followed their leaders' decision, shouted the "decision to save the nation", and welcomed it with open arms. Their promises to the voters and their political trust were nowhere to be found.

At the DLP regular business meeting on 9 November, President No expressed his deep regret for history's consistent judgment of the corrupt politics of the past governments and for the lack of continutity between the governments.

President No stated that "in the past, the Democratic Party denied the Freedom Party, the Republican Party condemned the Democratic Party, and the Fifth Republic condemned and denied all past governments, and that those acts always severed the linkage between the governments." He futher added that "the reevaluation of the merits and evils of the past governments, as well as whatever this government achieves, should be recorded accordingly so we can establish history's legitimacy, and claimed that is the Sixth Republic's historical duty."

He is very correct. However, weren't the 16 May event, which refused to accept the Democratic Party and the 17 May event, which denied the 1980's "Spring in Seoul", acts of severing the historical record?

The 12 December event is another event that broke the military code of "obey orders from above and below," and is considered another act that severed the historical record.

Futhermore, the opposition majority political situation, given by the people, was broken, and the merger of ruling and opposition parties, which was the first in Korean history, also were assessed as acts of denying the people's rights as well as a severance of normal political development.

Some pointed out that the people's hatred for politics can easily lead to such continuing political acts of severance and denial.

Because of these reasons, there are voices that demand political reform and the changing of the entire political leadership.

The people point out that as long as there exist political leaders who lack principles and morals, who talk down to the people, and who are blindly followed by politicians, the chance of turning leadership over to a fresh generation of politicians is very remote.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Reaction to Persian Gulf Crisis Continues

Embassies To Prepare 'Action Plan'

BK1501071191 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Malaysian embassies and representatives in Cairo, Abu Dhabi, Muscat, and other capitals in the Gulf region have been directed to prepare an action plan to evacuate Malaysians including students, if necessary, because of the Gulf crisis.

Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar says the government is very concerned and has requested its ambassador in Egypt to keep in touch with Malaysian students in the area. The students should be advised on the steps to be taken during emergencies. Datuk Abu Hassan advised parents not to be unduly worried as Cairo is in a safe position. If the need arises, the Malaysian Embassy and the Egyptian Government will take immediate step to evacuate the students.

Datuk Abu Hassan said this at a press conference after presenting the letter of appointment to Malaysia's consul to Ho Chi Minh City in Kuala Lumpur today.

UMNO Entry Into Sabah Delayed As Ally Balks

BK1501064291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0628 GMT 15 Jan 91

[By A. Letchumanan]

[Text] Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia, Jan 15 (AFP)—Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's plan to establish his United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) in East Malaysia's Sabah State has been put on hold with a key ally here expressing second thoughts.

Dr. Mahathir vowed to move his Moslem-based party into Sabah after the Christian-led Parti Bersatu Sabah [PBS] which rules the state switched allegiance to the prime minister's opposition on the eve of October's general elections.

The United Sabah National Organisation (USNO), the sole Moslem-based party in the oil-and-timber rich state, had initially agreed to merge its forces with UMNO but some of its grass roots members have begun to balk at the idea.

"We must have more serious talks on it," USNO Secretary-General Askalani Abdul Rahim said in an interview here with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE last week.

"There is apprehension among the divisions and branches on the proposal as they fear that it will erode their influence," he said, adding that some Sabahans still have resentment towards west Malaysia.

Mr. Askalani said that an USNO supreme council scheduled for last Friday to discuss developments on UMNO's entry into Sabah had been postponed for two weeks.

UMNO Deputy President Ghafar Baba said in November that the party would wait for USNO's special congress which had been scheduled later that month. The congress has not been held and no date has been set.

"Although USNO President Mustapha Harun and the decision-making body has endorsed UMNO's move into Sabah, we have not heard what their members have to say. We want not only USNO leaders but also their members to welcome our decision," Mr. Ghafar said.

But Mr. Askalani dismissed accusations by some politicians that USNO had been dragging its feet on UMNO's entry into Sabah, saying they were only hoping to use UMNO has a vehicle back to political prominence.

"These statements were made by people who are greedy for positions. These people were the ones who changed parties like changing their underwear," he said.

He said that USNO had set up a committee headed by its President Mustapha Harun, who was the chief minister of Sabah from 1967 to 1975, to look into UMNO's entry.

Sabah, formerly British North Borneo, joined the Malaysian Federation in 1963 and now has a population of 1.2 million people with more than 23 ethnic groupings. Only five—Kadazans, Bajaus, Bidayahs, Kedayans and Muruts—are considered major groups.

One political analyst said Dr. Mahathir made a hasty decision in announcing UMNO's entry into Sabah a day after the PBS, led by Sabah Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan, quit the National Front coalition.

"They should have more meetings," he said, adding that popular sentiment in Sabah was running against UMNO.

"The people's sentiments cannot be changed overnight and UMNO might even be humiliated," he said, adding that even if UMNO comes in it will defeat their purpose of defeating the PBS government.

"Their (UMNO) coming will rally the people behind PBS," the analyst said, adding that is the last thing Dr. Mahathir will want.

Mr. Kitingan said that there were already enough political parties for the Sabah people to make their choice and one more would just create confusion.

"There is really no need for UMNO to come in. The process of getting the Sabah people to choose any one of the parties in existence to represent them in a democratic process is enough," he said.

"We cannot tell the political parties not to come in. They have got every right to come in but the people must be allowed to make their choice. No party can automatically claim the support of the people," Mr. Kitingan said.

Singapore

Gulf War Fears Trigger Panic Buying, Shortages

BK1501081091 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0729 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Singapore, Jan 15 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Fears of an outbreak of war in the Gulf triggerred panic buying of grocery by Singaporeans, causing a temporary shortage.

Over the week-end, consumers rushed to supermarkets and retail outlets to buy rice, sugar, cooking oil, baby food, milk, noodles and other essentials.

Supermarkets and retail outlets reported a higher-than-usual demand for rice and other food items.

This prompted the Trade and Industry Ministry to appeal to the people not to panic because there are ample stocks of rice "to last for months."

The Consumers' Association of Singapore (CASE) also advised the public not to panic and said that it had received assurances from various retail outlets that supplies were adequate.

Singapore's biggest rice retailer, NTUC [National Trade Union Congress] Fairprice, also assured the public that it had sufficient stocks and that there would be no price increase in the near future.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Urges Peaceful Solution to Gulf Crisis

BK1501080391 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0145 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 14 January (SPK)—Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, has launched an appeal for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Persian Gulf.

In an interview with SPK, Hun Sen said if war breaks out, it could have countless disastrous consequences for the whole international community in terms of human victims, economic recession, environmental deterioration, and so on.

Hun Sen added that the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait should be settled within the framework of an international conference on the Middle East at the same time with other problems, including that of Palestine.

The Cambodian leader hoped that reason would eventually prevail in order to avoid irreversible consequences.

Tie Banh Receives Columbia University Delegation

BK1401152891 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] On the morning of 9 January at the 13 October Hotel, Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister, granted an audience to James Morley, professor from the Columbia University of international affairs, who was on a fact-finding mission in Cambodia.

On that occasion, in his briefing on the development of the situation in Cambodia, Comrade General Tie Banh underlined the poisonous and perfidious ruses and tactics employed by the three reactionary groups, who—taking advantage of the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia—had intensely used military force to topple the State of Cambodia [SOC] with the aim of returning the genocidal Pol Pot regime to again slaughtering the Cambodian people. Their attempt to depose the SOC through military means, while they continued to receive outside aid to drag on their protracted destructive war, caused extreme suffering for the Cambodian people.

On a political settlement in Cambodia, Comrade General Tie Banh made clear the stance and goodwill of the SOC, which has at all times desired genuine peace for the Cambodian people. The comrade also stressed that any settlement aimed at dismantling the SOC Government without distinctly specifying the prevention of the genocidal Pol Pot regime return is absolutely unacceptable to the Cambodian Government. He thanked the Columbia University delegation for its efforts to find out about the concrete reality in Cambodia, and expressed the hope that the guest would help promote the search for a just political solution for the sake of Cambodia's peace.

James Morley profoundly thanked Comrade General Tie Banh for having briefed him about Cambodia's actuality and committed himself to bringing the truth to the knowledge of American politicians and people.

Leaders Receive Anniversary Greetings From USSR

BK1501095791 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0136 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 14 January (SPK)—Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received from their Soviet counterparts a message of warmest greetings on the 12th anniversary of the 7 January National Day.

The message—signed by M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR; A. Lukyanov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers—mainly says:

This memorable day is commemorated at the time when your country has turned the corner. A real prospect has begun for the restoration of peace to the ancient land of Cambodia. It is possible henceforth—primarily thanks to the political line followed by the State of Cambodia's government—to reach a national reconciliation as well as an overall political settlement of the Cambodian problem. The world community salutes the efforts displayed for this objective as reflected in the recent resolutions of the UN Security Council [UNSC] and the 45th UN General Assembly.

"The Soviet Union constantly advocates a political solution to the conflict in Cambodia, the elimination of the menace to reviving the genocidal regime, and the respect for Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and national unity. The USSR is at all times ready to continue its constructive contribution to restoring an early peace in Cambodia, thereby stabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia.

Developing and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Cambodia are in keeping with the trend of political reforms worldwide. May all of you, beloved Comrades, and the entire Cambodian people be crowned with peace, honor, and prosperity."

Indonesia

Evacuation Plans for Baghdad Embassy Personnel

BK1501010691 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] The government has taken necessary steps to protect Indonesian nationals including its workers in Saudi Arabia, should a Gulf war between Iraqi troops and the U.S.-led multinational forces break out. One of the steps is to evacuate all its embassy personnel in Baghdad.

Speaking at a ministerial level coordinated meeting on politics and security, Coordinating Minister of Politics and Security Sudomo said in Jakarta yesterday that the Manpower Department has already set up 10 posts in Saudi Arabia to handle the problems of Indonesian workers should a Gulf war break out. The posts will also provide detailed information to Indonesian workers on steps to be taken if a war erupts.

Suharto Asks Iraq To Obey UN Resolutions

BK1501080991 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Indonesia hopes that the Gulf crisis will be resolved by peaceful means. Answering questions from journalists at Merdeka Palace this afternoon, Minister and State Secretary Murdiono said that President Suharto asked the Iraqi ambassador to Jakarta last week to relay Indonesia's views to Baghdad. In essence, the head of state said that Iraq as a UN member should obey the UN Security Council resolutions by withdrawing from Kuwait. Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait will signal early steps for a peaceful settlement. Iraq will then be able to ask the United Nations to settle other problems, including the Palestinian issue, to name an important one.

According to Minister Murdiono, Iraq's position in negotiations will be stronger if Iraq withdraws from Kuwait because the former as a UN member obeys the UN Security Council resolutions. Thus, it will be able to demand that other parties similarly obey the UN Security Council resolutions regarding the Middle East.

Suharto Receives Envoy, Discusses Gulf Crisis

BK1501090491 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] President Suharto hopes that good relations and cooperation between Indonesia and Yemen will be further enhanced in the future. Indonesia is convinced that close relations between the two nations, which are fellow members of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, will bring benefit to the development being vigorously undertaken.

The head of state made the remarks when he received credentials from Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz Salam, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Yemen to Indonesia, at Merdeka Palace in Jakarta this morning. He said that economic problems will figure more prominently in the future because every country desires a better life for its citizens materially and spiritually. According to the head of state, in spite of adhering to the principles of self-reliance, Indonesia equally attaches importance to cooperation with other countries to accelerate the development process.

Indonesia realizes that the world is currently moving toward a future characterized by peace, cooperation, and friendship. However, President Suharto is concerned over a new crisis in the Gulf amidst hope for world peace. If war does erupt, this will bring misery and enormous destruction to the Middle East people and will simultaneously worsen the world economic situation.

Philippines

NDF To Attack If U.S. Bases Used in Gulf War

HK1501093991 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Jan 91

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] International admitted having visited Baghdad and talked to some Iraqi officials about the resolution of the Middle East crisis. The NDF delegation that went to Baghdad was headed by the NDF vice chairperson for international affairs, Luis Jalandoni. They visited Baghdad from 17-21 December 1990, during which Jalandoni declared their support for Iraqi President Saddam

Husayn and the determination of Palestine to set up their own state in the Israeli occupied territories.

As for the Iraqi officials led by Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Ramadan Taha Yasin, they also declared their support for the Filipinos who are fighting for the removal of the U.S. military bases. In the talks with the NDF International, the Iraqi officials assured the safety and protection of the Filipino contract workers in their country. Both sides signed an agreement for a continuous consultation and strengthened friendly cooperation. The NDF assured they will attack the U.S. military bases in the Philippines if these are used in the war against Iraq.

Manglapus To Study CPP-NPA Terrorist Support

HK1401135591 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus announced he will seriously study a report stating that the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] will support Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and its battle against the United States. Manglapus however, expressed doubts because Husayn and the CPP-New People's Army [NPA] follow different ideologies.

Earlier, the military claimed the CPP-NPA sent a delegation to Baghdad to coordinate efforts to attack the U.S. installations in the country. Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos on the other hand, believes the move is a desperate move by the CPP- NPA-National Democratic Front. Ramos promised full protection for installations in the country.

[Begin Ramos recording in English] There are just two days remaining before the deadline. Although this is really three days because we are looking at Wednesday about noon time. So, what figures after this are that the necessary measures are in place, in spite of new development that members of the NDF will become contract workers for the Iraqis to launch terrorist activities in our country. [end recording]

Muslim Reaction to Gulf Crisis Overviewed

HK1501035991 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 15 Jan 91 p 3

[By Rico Rosario]

[Text] Like the rest of the world, the Filipino Muslim community in Manila is also tensely awaiting the unfolding events in the Gulf.

But unlike their "Christian brothers," the local Muslims have much more at stake in the outcome of the crisis in the Middle East.

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has already declared a holy war or a "jihad" against the Americans and their allies. The call has been somewhat muffled by the fact that Saddam's forces are also ranged against his Arab neighbors.

But many Muslims, including here in the country, fear that if push comes to shove and war breaks out in the Gulf, Muslims of all nationalities might just join the fray.

In an interview with the CHRONICLE, residents of a Muslim community in Tandang Sora, Quezon City, said that they have so far refrained from taking sides.

Instead, they have intensified their prayers asking Allah to intervene to prevent a holy war. But such hopes are in danger of being dashed.

Residents said Filipino Muslims, and probably the rest of the Arab world, would be involved in a holy war if the combatants "should attempt to take control of a Muslim religious places (Iraksa) located inside Israel."

According to Gans Hassan, a village youth leader, to overrun Iraksa would be one of the greatest desecrations a Muslim or any man could do, and for this, "former brothers must act drastically for the sins that the desecrator has done."

This means that either Saddam or the allied forces could be the target of a holy war if one of them descrates Iraksa, unwittingly or not.

In case of a jihad, Ibrahim Sapi, 28, said they would be willing to defend their religion "at the cost of our lives."

Although the Filipinos—Muslims and Christians alike—have no say in the turn of events in the Gulf, the residents urged the Christian world to seek God's help for a peaceful end to the stand-off.

The residents, numbering some 400 families who have been staying in the Quezon City community for more than two years, believe that it would be advisable for the Philippine government not to be militarily involved in the crisis.

The residents laughed off reports that Iraq might use their Muslim brothers abroad to launch terrorist attacks against the U.S. and its allies, including the Philippines. In fact, they said that Muslim authorities and religious leaders are keeping a hands—off policy as far as the Gulf crisis is concerned.

Which is what the residents want. "It is in these times of national crisis that all Filipinos should take aside religious differences and show unity which would minimize the effects of war," Hasan said.

Foreign Secretary Announces Gulf Evacuation Plan

HK1501035791 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 15 Jan 91 pp 1, 9

[By Mary Rose Feliciano]

[Text] If war broke out in the Middle East, the Saudi Arabia government would give the signal to start evacuation of 390,000 Filipino contract workers, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said yesterday.

A two-phase contingency plan prepared by the Philippine government consists of: 1) land relocation from Al Khobar to Riyadh, Al Khobar to Abu Dhabi and from Riyadh to Jeddah; and 2) air repatriation from Abu Dhabi to Manila and sea or air transport from Jeddah to Manila.

"Evacuation has to be executed in coordination with the Saudi government, which has its own Department of Civil Defense that undertakes this. They are in control roads, communications,: Manglapus said.

Manglapus' assurances came after members of the Senate had expressed concern over the overseas workers.

Sen. Ernesto Herrera Sunday asked President Aquino to get from Saudi Arabia a "clear and unequivocal commitment that the Philippines can order the evacuation of its workers there even without the kingdom's clearance.

Sen. Santanina Rasul, who is in Saudi Arabia, earlier reported that the Philippine embassy's contingency plans could be activated only when cleared by the kingdom.

Manglapus further assured that there was enough transportation facilities to evacuate the 90,000 to 110,000 Filipinos from the eastern region of Saudi Arabia to safer areas, and that Filipino workers had nothing to fear since the Saudi government would treat them the same way they would treat their own nationals.

Manglapus, however, admitted that the Iraqis have missiles that could reach some areas in the eastern region, raising doubts whether the evacuation by land could be completed before the situation breaks into a full-blown war.

The question of the ideal time when evacuation should be carried out would be best left to the people who are there and the Saudi government, the foreign secretary said.

DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] earlier said the embassies had obtained 500 vehicles to transport Filipinos. Each vehicle can carry 50 people.

The second phase of the plan calls for the repatriation of Filipino workers to Manila by air or sea.

Filipinos in Jeddah would have to be moved by sea as air traffic in Saudi Arabia would be completely closed. Flights from Bahrain, Qatar and United Arab Emirates remain possible since the airport authorities do not have plans to suspend operations.

Free flights are provided by the International Organization for Migration, responsible for the repatriation of the 27,000 Filipinos from Kuwait and Iraq last December.

Meantime, the Qatar government offered to accept Filipino workers who would flee from Saudi Arabia, Labor Secretary Ruben Torres, head of the Cabinet Gulf mission now in the Middle East, said yesterday in a telex message to acting Labor Secretary Bienvenido Laquesma.

Torres received the assurance after his meeting with key government officials of Qatar.

In Saudi Arabia, the government is rushing construction at Half Moon Beach in Al-Khobar in the Eastern province to accommodate some 2,000 Filipino workers.

Airport Security Tightened As Gulf 'War Looms'

HK1501105491 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Authorities at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport [NAIA] have tightened security at the airport as war looms in the Gulf. The action came following reports that Iraq has mobilized its terrorist hit squads in various parts of the world to launch attacks on nationals of the United States and its allies. At present, baggage inspection at the NAIA has been tightened. Earlier, the Commission on Immigration and Deportation ordered a close surveillance of foreign nationals entering the country.

Officials on Lookout

HK1501133791 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Manila, Jan 15 (AFP)—Authorities in the Philippines' main international airport said Tuesday that they were on the lookout for 20 foreigners, including alleged members of the Japanese Red Army, who may be planning to stir trouble in this country in support of Iraq.

Manila airport manager Eduardo Carrascoso said the names and pictures of the 20 had been furnished to Philippine security and immigration personnel at the airport following reports that terrorist groups may stage attacks around the world in support of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

He said the 20 on the list included members of the Japanese Red Army and Arab terrorist groups but did not identify them or say who had provided them with the list.

He also said they had installed more x-ray machines at the airport and increased the number of Air Force troops as part of the security measures.

Airport officials previously announced the imposition of security measures similar to that of Israel's El Al airline, at the airport due to fears of a possible terrorist action here.

Workers' Deployment to Saudi Arabia Suspended

HK1501111091 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Today the Department of Labor and Employment formally ordered the temporary suspension of workers' deployment to Saudi Arabia, particularly to its eastern province. In his appearance before the senate committee on labor and employment headed by Senator Ernesto Herrera, Labor Undersecretary Bienvenido Laguesma said he has issued an administrative order to POEA [Philippine Overseas Empoyment Administration] Administrator Jose Sarmiento to immediately implement the suspension of workers' deployment in all categories scheduled to be sent to Saudi Arabia. The eastern province is comprised of over 10 cities including Dharan, Damman, Al Khobar, Jubail, and others.

According to Undersecretary Laguesma, the order was based on Labor Secretary Ruben Torres' recommendation to President Aquino. Torres is presently in Saudi Arabia to personally manage the implementation of government measures for the protection of Filipino workers in the event war erupts in the region.

Labor Leaders, Employers Say No Strikes, Layoffs

HK1501035591 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 15 Jan 91 pp 1, 9

[By Cherry Velarde]

[Text] Labor leaders and employers yesterday gave assurances they would refrain from strikes and layoffs during the emergency a Gulf war might give rise.

This was the consensus reached at a meeting of leaders from the Labor Advisory and Consultative Council (Lacc), the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) and the Employers Confederation of the Philippines (Ecop).

The leaders agreed there was a need to stave off labor unrest, mass layoffs and lockouts in a worsening crisis arising from the Gulf conflict.

This can be done, they said, by setting up consultative mechanisms at the industry-levels to discuss ways on how labor and management can help each other survive the crisis.

Another is for employers to set up convenience stores stocked by direct procurement from producers to ensure their workers would have a steady supply of basic commodities at factory prices, by credit arrangements or through payroll deductions.

A five-day work-week will also be adopted on a voluntary basis in various industries to save costs for both labor and employers.

Francisco Floro, Ecop president, said employers had also agreed to absorb higher costs of production, rather than lay off workers, but this could raise prices of goods.

"We are saying that layoffs should be the last resort. We should try to explore other cost-cutting means," he said.

Floro said another cost-cutting measure is the subcontracting of materials to the families of workers to augment their income.

Lacc chairman Danilo Edralin said labor leaders had agreed to cooperate with the employers because labor's higher concern is continued employment.

"We, in the Lacc, have agreed that strikes will only be our final option. We suport cooperative measures," he said.

TUCP vice president Avelino Valerio also assured they "will not support any violent acts that may destabilize the country."

The labor leaders agreed that if layoffs were unavoidable, the employers should provide salary advances and offer other financial schemes.

Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon, who briefed the group on security measures, called for "maximum restraint" on strikes and layoffs.

The council was also briefed by presidential assistant for energy affairs Wencesslao de la Paz and Director Ponciano Intal of the National Economic and Development Authority.

Students Hold Rally in Front of U.S. Embassy

HK1501104191 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 Jan 91

[By Vic Pambuan—live]

[Text] A group of banner-waving students belonging to the League of Filipino Students are heading for the U.S. Embassy to demonstrate against the presence of the U.S. bases in the country. The group includes students from Adamson, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, and the University of the Philippines. They are led by Bong Mangahas and Obet de Castro. While they move toward the U.S. Embassy, they are waving a huge banner stating: Yes to Peace; No to War or Aggression.

What we can't understand is why a huge poster stating the group's opposition to the use of the military bases in the country was allowed by Colonel Reyes. Col Reyes even escorted them to the U.S. Embassy where they pasted the poster in front of the U.S. Embassy. Traffic has been disrupted for about 45 minutes. The anti-riot police are on standby for any violence the students might carry out. After placing the poster in front of the U.S. Embassy, they have slowly moved away and are now headed for Mendiola where they will deliver their speeches against the presence of the U.S. military bases in the country. Traffic has resumed to normal now.

Manglapus' U.S. Visit, Bases Issue Viewed

HK1501051591 Manila PHILIPPINE NEWSDAY in English 15 Jan 91 pp 1, 2

[By Arthur I. Bariuad, Jose H. Macaspac III, Ros Malangit, and Rexie M. Reyes]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus yesterday said he was leaving for the United States next week for a speaking engagement amid speculations that a secret deal is being worked out by the United States and the Philippines on a new bases treaty.

Emerging from a Cabinet meeting last night, Manglapus told reporters that Washington and Manila have tentatively agreed that the Philippines will take over Clark Air Base and four smaller facilities after September 16, 1991 when their lease expires.

Last Friday, the Philippine bases panel announced that Washington had tentatively agreed to transfer Wallace Air Station and San Miguel Naval Communications Station. The two other smaller facilities are Camp O'Donnel and Camp John Hay.

In the Senate, President Hovito Salonga warned that the country might be forced to accept a new bases treaty that is highly disadvantageous to it as a result of a shooting war in the Middle East.

At the same time, Senator Wigberto Tanada pressed his colleagues to act on a resolution he filed last week urging the government to prevent the use of military bases in the country as launching pads for U.S. combat operations against Iraq.

In another development, Finance Secretary Jesus P. Estanislao said the Philippines is negotiating for a possible bond offering which would help pay for the continued stay of U.S. military facilities in the country. While no specifics were given, Manglapus, in a press conference, announced that Japan and Singapore have expressed willingness to support the proposal.

Manglapus said that his trip to the U.S. capital was on the invitation of Croker Snow, president and editor-in-chief of WORLD PAPER, and has nothing to do with the bases issue.

He will speak at the International Development Conference whose theme is "Dynamics of a New World Order" and which takes place on January 23 to 25.

Manglapus explained that since U.S. Chief Special Negotiator Richard Armitage has been given the opportunity to talk with Philippine officials while here, "it would be unrealistic for me not to use the occasion to follow-up with American officials" in Washington.

But diplomatic observers expressed misgivings on the planned trip of Manglapus which might again result in the repetition of the 1988 incident where in the face of an impasse on the compensation issue during the 1988 review of the MBA [Military Bases Agreement] Manglapus suddenly signed a Memorandum of Agreement with former U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington.

"As the talks on the final round was suspended this month, I have no reason to refuse the invitation," Manglapus said.

Manglapus ruled out the fear that the final round of discussions over the future of U.S. military installations in the country will take place in Washington. "The *formal* negotiations will definitely be held in Manila, so with the signing of the treaty if an agreement will be concluded."

"I must admit that I will be meeting informally with U.S. officials who are responsible in enhancing our bilateral relations, but I must reiterate that formal talks will be here," he added.

Manglapus also reiterated that the Philippine government would not allow the United States to use Clark Air Base and Subic Naval base "for direct combat operations" in the Persian Gulf.

He said that the operational use of the bases for military combat operations require the prior permission of the Philippine government. But Manglapus was quoted as saying early this month that the present deployment of U.S. forces in the bases before proceeding to the Persian gulf is not viwed by the government as direct combat operation but only as restocking, refueling, and transit operations which are allowed in the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement.

The U.S. embassy likewise said that the presence in the bases of amphibious task forces only involves last minute repairs for U.S. ships which is the reason why the bases are there.

Manglapus also said that the Philippines wants a secured commitment from the U.S. on compensation for its continued use of its key facilities here, "We are not going to accept a best efforts pledge," he said.

The compensation issue was only discussed "in general framework" during the last round of the Philippine-American Cooperation Talks. The U.S. has not proposed a precise price tag while the Philippine panel only presented the general guidelines of a compensation package.

"We might be stampeded into another unequal treaty," Salonga was heard telling opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile minutes before the Senate resumed its regular session after a three week break.

Salonga was apparently referring to the bases negotiations in Manila by the Philippine and U.S. panels.

Fears that the Middle East crisis would be used by the Americans as a bargaining chip in the talks were raised when Richard Armitage, U.S. bases panel head, said that

the Philippines should not be too concerned about booting U.S. forces out of the country when thousands of U.S. forces are willing to go to war to protect global peace.

Anti-bases government officials, led by Sen. Wigberto Tanada, had also asked President Aquino not to allow the Americans to use the bases in launching combat operations against Iraqi forces in the Gulf region.

Salonga also urged Manglapus to stand firm in protecting the national interest during the talks that will resume February this year.

Salonga said the RP panel had been "weak, wishy-washy" in its replies to the U.S. demands on the bases.

Salonga reminded Manglapus of the following:

1) that the constitutional ban on nuclear weapons cannot be ignored;

2) that the U.S. request of a 10-12 year extension of its presence in the bases is not aceptable;

3) that the Manglapus counter offer of a five to seven year extension in Subic is also not acceptable to the senators;

4) that the use of Crow Valley by the U.S. and its allies is constitionally indefensible.

Salonga said that the U.S. is in the Middle East and ready to wage war against any enemy in protecting its oil interests there.

Salonga said it should be clear to the Aquino government that this is the same case in the Philippines—that the U.S. wants to retain control of the bases to protect its own interest.

Salonga added that Manglapus'reply to Armitage that the Philippines had consistently supported U.S. interest in the Gulf and elsewhere does not expose the Armitage propaganda for what it was—false and deceitful.

Salonga said the U.S. will now be hard put to invent a new enemy to justify an extension of the bases in the Philippines.

He said the two U.S. enemies—China and the Soviet Union—have become its collaborators.

The bonds, according to Manglapus, were proposed as part of the burden-sharing aspect of the U.S. bases compensation package.

"The burden-sharing aspect is something we consider important," Manglapus said "we feel the initiatives should come from the American side on this matter although we have informally taken this up with some of our friends in the area, including Singapore and Japan."

The support being requested from the government of Japan is "purely economic support" and will not directly involve the Japanese in the military aspect.

The bond offering also forms part of the Philippine debt management strategy, according to official sources, since these would help reduce the country's foreign debt now estimated at about $28 billion.

"Whatever bonds we produce will be offered to as many of our friends as possible," Manglapus stated.

The ASEAN countries are being eyed as target marked of the bond offering since these are the countries which also benefit from the security provided by the U.S. bases here.

Congressional Leaders Rule Out Emergency Powers

HK1501035391 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 15 Jan 91 pp 1, 9

[By Johanna Son and Redepto Anda]

[Text] Senate and House leaders ruled out yesterday the granting of broad emergency powers to President Aquino even if a Gulf war erupts.

Senate President Jovito Salonga said Congress should instead act speedily on laws really needed and not "abdicate" its law-making duties.

"It is better for us to legislate (what is needed) than to abdicate our duty," he said, adding that the Senate was guided by a committee report warning against the issuance of new emergency powers to the President.

In the House, Speaker Ramon Mitra said they would not initiate any move to grant the President broad emergency powers, although he clarified that Malacanang had not certified any bill on this issue.

What the chamber would do instead, said House rules committee chairman Rep. Francisco Sumulong (Rizal), is to pass an administration bill seeking to protect consumers from hoarders and price manipulators during an emergency.

The bill, sponsored by 63 congressmen, provides for an automatic freezing of prices once the President declares "a state of calamity, emergency, rebellion or war, or when the President suspends the privilege of habeas corpus."

The bill would also impose stiffer penalties for violators, like outright cancellation of authority, forfeiture of goods, fines and imprisonment.

Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon, who coordinated with the House in drafting the bill, said its approval was "necessary and timely in the face of the impending war in the Middle East and the worsening economic situation in our country."

He said the bill consolidated all laws, executive orders, letters of instructions and similar measures regarding price control, hoarding, profiteering and price manipulation.

For hoarders, for instance, the bill seeks to impose a penalty of a maximum jail term of five years and a P [peso] 20,000 fine.

At the same time, Salonga said the next 24 hours would be "very crucial" as to whether or not there would be war in the Gulf.

He explained that the European Community, particularly France, is expected to launch diplomatic maneuvers and negotiate with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Thailand

Cabinet Agrees To Medical Team Dispatch to Gulf

BK1501151591 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Excerpt] In a meeting held at the government house today, the cabinet approved in principle the Public Health Ministry's proposal to provide medical assistance for Saudi Arabia during the Gulf crisis as a show of goodwill. The Public Health Ministry will send medical volunteers and medical officials to help treatment in hospitals in Saudi Arabia until the situation returns to normal. Each team will work there for 30 days beginning 15 January. About 13 million baht will be initially spent for this purpose. [passage omitted]

Airline Cancels All Middle East Flights 15 Jan

BK1501054491 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 15 Jan 91 p 2

[Text] A Thai Airways International [THAI] source disclosed that THAI has announced the cancellation of all flights to the Middle East from 15 January.

Earlier, THAI had cancelled its regular flights to Dharan and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia but maintained the Bangkok-Karachi-Muscat flight flown four times a week.

For security reasons, the Thai national flag-carrier has decided to cut its Muscat route. Only its Bangkok to Karachi flight remains.

Middle East Evacuation Plans, Shortages Cited

BK1501062191 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] At present, the morale of Thai workers in the Middle East remains good. The evacuation of the Thai workers has been continuous but there is a problem of a shortage of aircraft. Thai officials are trying to charter special flights for them. For details on this matter, an official of the Public Relations Department of the Thai Information Office in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia reports:

[Begin recording] The labor officials, who came to inspect the situation in eastern Saudi Arabia and Bahrain and to prepare venues for refugee camps in Hofuk, have already returned to Riyadh to attend a meeting at the Thai Embassy in the Saudi Arabian capital in order to report on the situation and living conditions of Thai nationals in eastern Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. Nara Rattanarat, secretary general of the Thai Labor Counselor Office in Saudi Arabia, who headed the team of Thai labor officials to inspect the areas in eastern Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and the border with Qatar, and to survey a route for traveling to the United Arab Emirates, disclosed the following about the mission:

At present, Thai workers are being evacuated from Bahrain every day. The problem is a shortage of aircraft. Therefore, only three to five Thai workers can be evacuated each day. There are currently about 1,200 Thai nationals left in Bahrain. In a conversation with French officials stationed in Bahrain, we were told that the French Government sent aircraft to repatriate all the French nationals on 10 and 11 January, and that gas masks have been distributed to the other European nationals.

Sounding out public opinion on what would be the likely targets in Bahrain for Iraqi attacks, we were told there are three places. The most important of all is the airport where the Americans have both their air and naval bases. The morale of Thai nationals there is fine, but they asked if they could be evacuated more quickly than at present. The problem for Thais in Bahrain is not the same as that in Saudi Arabia where re-entry visas are limited. The problem in Bahrain is the shortage of aircraft. I suggested that they organize in travel groups of about 300-400 each and then inform us, so we can request the Thai Government to charter special flights for them. [end recording]

Minister Outlines Strategy for Oil Shortage

BK1501012191 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Jan 91 p A1

[Text] Oil companies in Thailand will be instructed to ration fuel products if a war in the Persian Gulf results in an acute oil shortage in the country, government sources said yesterday.

The measure was part of a contingency plan that was discussed yesterday at a meeting of the National Energy Policy Committee's subcommittee chaired by PM's [prime minister's] Office Minister Kon Thappharangsi.

If the crude supply to Thailand only drops slightly, however, the government would control distribution of fuel oil products by authorized oil importers and require them to keep supply at the same level as corresponding periods last year.

For a moderate shortage, the government would tighten its hold on the importers, instructing them to report the amount of crude in their stocks each month and seek approval from a government committee on their marketing plans.

Minister Kon would chair the committee to be set up in such a crisis.

For the second-degree shortage, the committee would see that oil importers supply sufficient fuel oil to priority economic sectors, including the public transportation and electricity sectors.

In the event of an acute shortage of crude supply, however, the committee would order oil importers and their outlets to ration their oil supplies to provinces throughout the country.

The subcommittee yesterday also prepared the following emergency measures to enable the country to cope with an oil crisis: limiting the service hours of department stores, temporarily closing down schools, restricting TV transmission time to 11 pm, and campaigning for oil conservation in the private sector.

The maximum speed of automobiles would also be limited to 80 kms an hour, the sources said.

Oil companies would also be allowed to use their respective oil reserves in case of such a shortage, which would be partly offset by imports of crude from Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia.

SIAM RAT Criticizes Iraqi Envoy's Statement

BK1501133491 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 11 Jan 91 p 8

[Editorial: "Concerning the Failure of Talks"]

[Text] The latest talks between the United States and Iraq in Geneva on 9 January to avert war failed completely. This was known after U.S. Secretary of State James Baker told reporters following the meeting that "Iraq shows no compromise during the 6-hour talks." So, the meeting was a complete failure. There are only four days left before the UN deadline for Iraq to withdraw its troops from Iraq. This means that war can break out at any time after 16 January because the United Nations has authorized the U.S.-led multinational forces to do so.

There is a question on whether or not there will be a miracle to prevent the war. The chance is very slim. The UN secretary general's visit to Iraq to meet Iraqi President Saddam Husayn is the last hope for preventing the war. However, we would like to say that this visit seems to have no meaning since Iraq has insisted on not withdrawing its troops.

As a result, the UN secretary general's upcoming visit to Iraq just shows a vague hope and is a risk because he could be held as a hostage by Iraq to press the multinational forces to withdraw. It has been mentioned that the UN secretary general should cancel the trip.

It remains a question for the world people why President Saddam has stubbornly refused to withdraw from Kuwait. However, nobody can answer this question. So, we think that Iraq wants to use the war to unite the Islamic countries to fight against the West. We will be able to see which Islamic countries will support Iraq when the war breaks out.

We felt uneasy when Iraqi Ambassador to Thailand Munir Shihab Ahmed said diplomatically that "Iraq has no policy to support any form of terrorism in Thailand. However, Iraq cannot control any independent groups which might stage acts of terrorism against U.S. targets in Thailand." This statement did not mean a threat to Thailand. However, it should not have been made because to do so means a threat. This is not right considering the etiquette a diplomat must observe in dealing with a friendly country.

On this occasion, we only hope that there will be a miracle to prevent the war, because when the war breaks out, there will be neither winners nor losers. In fact, the war will only cause calamity to every party no matter which party is right or which one is wrong.

Urairat Denies Linking Air Talks, 'Threats'

BK1501013591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Jan 91 p A4

[Text] Foreign Minister Athit Urairat denied yesterday that he was trying to link the soured Thai-US commercial aviation relationship to the American threats to apply Article 301 against Thailand.

"I don't mean that I'm trying to bind the two issues together," Athit said.

Athit said he had just suggested that the two issues should be considered "together" for the sake of the country's interests.

The United States and Thailand have yet to reach an agreement on how to revise their aviation relationship, which Thailand claims is too much in America's favour.

The Thai side wants a new air agreement so as to reduce the capacity of US airlines flying to Thailand. But the United States wants to maintain the current accord, allowing only certain amendments.

Athit, who has come under heavy criticism by the Opposition for his stand on the Gulf crisis, urged reporters not to jump to the conclusion that he wanted to combine the aviation relationship and the threats under Article 301 facing Thailand into one issue when it comes to negotiating with the Americans.

"I don't want to be attacked again," he said.

The foreign minister was talking to reporters after his meeting with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan at the Regent Hotel yesterday.

Athit said he and Chatchai did not discuss anything specific during the lunch meeting.

Commenting on the Gulf crisis, the minister said he and Chatchai hoped that Iraq President Saddam Husayn

would "change his mind at the last minute" and withdraw his troops from Kuwait to avert war.

Athit added that all Thais have been evacuated from potential war zones in Iraq and Kuwait.

Government Spokesman M.R. Pridiyathon Thewakun, meanwhile, told reporters that Chatchai, during his meeting with Athit, expressed concern about a large number of Thai workers who still remain the Middle East.

Athit also said he expected to have some "good news" from the Saudi Embassy yesterday. The "good news" might be a Saudi decision to renew issuing visas to Thai workers, he said.

The Thai-Saudi relations, soured after the murder of three Saudi diplomats in Bangkok early last year, have gradually improved, expecially after Athit visited Riyadh recently to discuss safety measures for Thai workers in the Middle East country.

Athit's outspoken support for the US resolution against Iraq and his suggestion that Thailand might send air force technicians to Saudi Arabia in case of a Gulf war made him a target of attacks by the Opposition. He was accused of unnecessarily pulling Thailand into the Gulf conflict.

Legal Action Taken Against Burmese Student

BK1501091491 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Director General of the Fisheries Department Plotprasop Suratsawadi disclosed yesterday that, due to clear evidence, Thai authorities will speed up legal action against Burmese student leader Kyaw Ya and his group that recently robbed the Thai trawler called Daengsiri Udom in Andaman Sea by filing lawsuits against them.

In order to make the legal action a success, the lawsuits will be filed both in Thailand and Burma. Since the act of the Burmese students and Karen rebels is an act of piracy, it is therefore necessary for Thailand to implement such retaliatory measures for the safety of the Thai vessels.

Vietnam

Mass Organizations Urge Peaceful Solution in Gulf

BK1401164091 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 14—"The Persian Gulf crisis must be solved, not by means of war, but by peace," says a joint statement released today by the Vietnam Peace Committee and the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity With the Afro-Asian Peoples.

The statement calls for all governments, national and international organisations, parties and world public to make further efforts and take immediate actions to prevent in time the danger of the catastrophe.

Fatherland Front Gives Views on Party Documents

BK1401143091 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 18 Dec 90 p 1

[Report by Tran Loc]

[Text] On 14 December, the standing body of the Ho Chi Minh City VFF [Vietnam Fatherland Front] Committee held a conference to hear a report on the contents of the draft platform for socialist construction during the transitional period and to contribute views on this draft platform.

Attending the conference were 150 delegates who are members of the VFF Central Committee and the city VFF committee. Also present were representatives from various political organzations; mass organizations of workers, peasants, youths, women, and intellectuals; religious groups, and professional associations. The conference was chaired by Comrade Nguyen Van Hanh, member of the standing body and head of the Mass Mobilization Section of the City Front Committee. At this conference, the standing body of the city VFF committee launched a political drive among various circles of the front to contribute views to the draft documents of the seventh party congress.

The delegates attended both the morning and afternoon sessions in full number. At the invitation of the front's standing body, Comrade Duong Minh Thao, head of the front's propaganda and training section, read a report on the contents of the draft platform for socialist construction during the transitional period. After that, with a high sense of constructiveness and responsibility, the delegates animatedly and extensively discussed and contributed their views to the draft platform. The delegates focused their views more on discussing Chapters One, Two and Three and reached a substantial identity of views on the draft platform. But many of them offered suggestions in supplement to the draft platform while some others criticized it for certain points.

Many of them were of the opinion that the move taken by the party to initiate this platform in the face of the present situation is necessary and timely. Professor Lam Cong Dinh, member of the VFF committee, stressed the need to consider the contents of the draft platform carefully. He also expressed his joy at the fact that the party platform not only uses Marxism-Leninism—the ideological system of the working class—as its ideological foundation, but also inherits and develops President Ho Chi Minh's ideological and ethical values and bearing. The professor held that Uncle Ho's testament is also a propaganda platform. Our people will continue to follow the party if the platform is carried out in accordance with the spirit of Uncle Ho's testament.

Huynh Kim Truong, chairman of the city building science association, and some delegates expressed confidence in another point in the platform—the question concerning the role of families in society, which has not been raised in any party document for a long time. It is unfortunate that in the document, the part dealing with this question is too short and simple and conveys many flowery words that cannot truly expound the point of the matter, especially that concerning the role of families in maintaining social order and discipline.

Many delegates discussed the name and disposition of the platform. Many of them agreed with the suggestion offered by Comrade Dang Xuan Quy—a retired cadre—that the platform be named in such a way as to suit the nature of the historical stage. These delegates held that the nature of the present stage is the period of transition and not socialist construction, and that the contents of the platform are also for the period of transition. Therefore, they suggested that it be renamed the platform concerning the period of transition to socialism. Regarding the disposition of the platform, Professor Dr. Le Minh Triet, chairman of the city science association, raised the question concerning the reason as to why it has not been pointed out whether there a preamble is in the platform. Lawyer Nguyen Minh Chuong, vice chairman of the city lawyers association, endorsed the view expounded by Professor Dr. Le Minh Triet. He also raised the question: Does Chapter One, which deals immediately with lessons of the Vietnamese revolution, take the place of the preamble? If it does then it is too long and should be shortened.

Discussing the platform in detail, five delegates held that Chapter One, especially the part dealing with lessons of the Vietnamese revolution, should be combined with Chapter Six, which dealt with the CPV. Three delegates suggested that Chapter Four, which dealt with national defense, security, and foreign policy, should be divided into two parts, the first one on national defense and security, and the second one on foreign policy, and that national economic development should be emphasized in our foreign policy.

Many conferees also made suggestions to the headlines of chapters. In Chapter Three, for instance, the headline should read, "Cultural and Socioeconomic Development," and social management should be added to Chapter Five. Dealing with culture, Professor Lam Cong Dinh suggested that the party should educate the people to lead a life with good conscience, because it will help them to achieve the perfect ideal. In our society at present, a large segment of the population lives without good conscience and as a result corruption, embezzlement, authoritarianism, smuggling, and production of contraband goods are prevalent.

Supporting ideas of the professor, Comrade Duong Dinh Thao cited the classics of Leninism, which dealt with the building of socialist men with good conscience. Explaining Leninist concepts, our Uncle Ho also stressed the need to build men with conscience. Many ideas also suggested that the part dealing with lessons of the Vietnamese revolution should be reclassified. Comrade Hai Chien and engineer Huynh Kim Truong suggested that the lesson of the party leadership should be ranked third after the lesson on upholding national independence,the socialist banner, and the lesson on the revolutionary cause. Professor Nguyen Minh Chuong, however, proposed that the lesson on the revolutionary cause be shifted to the first place and held that the lesson on upholding national independence and socialist banner is a revolutionary method. Comrade Duong Dinh Thao, however, argued that it was not the revolutionary method but rather the objectives of the Vietnamese revolution. Another conferee suggested that another lesson should be added, that is the mistake in formulating objectives and strategies and in implementing dogmatism which led to duplication in management and resulted in a large number of degenerate state cadres and party members.

Discussing Chapter One on the part dealing with mistakes committed by our party, many conferees agreed to the draft platform which stressed mistakes made by our party in guiding the implementation of strategies and in defining concrete orientations for a number of domains. Professor Nguyen Minh Chuong suggested that we should say that our party made a serious mistake rather than experienced shortcomings. Comrade Dang Xuan Quy, however, held that our party made mistakes in formulating guidelines and strategies, but no analysis has been conducted to pinpoint these mistakes.

Many conferees were of the opinion that a number of issues such as timeliness and guidelines for cultural and socioeconomic development mentioned in the platform were not persuasive enough. Professor Le Minh Triet held that in advancing to socialism, we must proceed through the transition period, and that the part dealing with this issue in the platform was not persuasive either. The professor also questioned whether writers of this platform read research documents on the transition period written by theoreticians of Marxism-Leninism in capitalist nations. According to the professor, many people in capitalist countries studied very extensively the transition period to socialism.

Professor Lam Cong Dinh held that the part dealing with the democratic national revolution was written very well and in an objective fashion; however, efforts should be made to perfect this part. Many ideas held that the wording and analysis of the part dealing with the path toward socialism was not perfectly described; thus, it did not reflect the difficulty and complexity of the task. For instance, the platform said that we are determined to advance on the socialist path. This in fact has been repeated by many previous documents. Thus when mentioning it again, we should present the pros and cons of this socialist path to encourage the people to support socialism with full awareness.

Tran Duc Luong Visits Indonesia 9-13 Jan

BK1401165491 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 14—Vice Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers Tran Duc Luong paid an official friendship visit to Indonesia from January 9-13 at the invitation of Indonesian Minister Coordinator for the Economy, Finance, Industry and Development Supervision Radius Prawiro.

At the talks between Vice Chairman Tran Duc Luong and Minister Radius Prawiro and other Indonesian officials, the two sides discussed many economic, trade, scientific and technological issues, and exhanged views on measures to carry out the bilateral agreements signed during Indonesian President Suharto's recent visit to Vietnam and further strengthen the two countries' friendship and cooperation, in the interests of the two peoples, and of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese vice chairman was cordially received by President Suharto on January 12.

Vietnamese Ambassador to Indonesia Do Ngoc Duong was present on those occasions.

Japanese Ambassador Ends Tour, Leaves Hanoi

BK1501101291 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Jan 90

[Text] On 13 January the Japanese Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary to Vietnam Kuniaki Asmura left Hanoi ending his official tour of duty in Vietnam.

Australia

Canberra Repeats Call To Evacuate Middle East

BK1501061291 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs has again advised Australians in the Middle East to consider leaving, at least temporarily. The department says the Australians in the region should make their decision without delay.

It has advised against travel to Iraq and Kuwait and says Australian residents in Jordan should leave temporarily. Australians in Israel and the eastern province of Saudi Arabia are advised to consider leaving those places temporarily.

Telecom Australia International has since announced it is arranging for its advisors in Dahmam in the eastern province of Saudi Arabia to be relocated in Riyadh in the central region. In addition, Telecom says arrangements have been made for its employees and dependents in Riyadh to be issued with gas masks. Most of the employees' dependents have been moved to Jeddah which Telecom says is a safe area. Telecom says it has contingency plans to quickly relocate its people should the need arise.

Fiji

Opposition Criticizes Ban on Rallies, Meetings

BK1501050091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0445 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Suva, Jan 15 (AFP)—Police Tuesday stopped a meeting of Fijian Moslems following a controversial ban on public gatherings, including political rallies, because of the Gulf crisis, witnesses said.

The opposition accused the government of capitalising on the Gulf crisis to repress dissent.

Police stopped the Fiji Moslem Youth Movement from holding a meeting after the emergency security measures were approved by a special cabinet meeting on Monday.

They also barred a the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre from holding a meeting under the indefinite ban.

An official statement said security had also been stepped up at embassies whose governments were involved in the Gulf crisis.

A special task force would monitor the safety of Fiji's 1100 soldiers performing United Nations peacekeeping duties in Lebanon and the Sinai Desert, it said.

The secretary of the opposition National Federation Pary-Labour Coalition Navin Maharaj said: "The regime should immediatley withdraw the order because the ruling is repressive and authoritarian.

"It is most distressing to see that the regime here has used the Gulf crisis as an excuse to introduce such repressive measures, especially as the supposed elections are getting nearer," he said.

Fiji's government has said it would hold elections later this year under the new racist constitution that discriminates in favour of indiginous Fijians, four years after a military coup toppled an Indian-dominated government.

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